

- (1.) *Risalah-i-Faraid*, (2.) *Mufid-ul-Niswan*,
 (3.) *Tadbir-ul-Manazil*, by *Hakim Asghar*
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4 AREA AND OUT-TURN OF COTTON CROP FOR 1869-70.

5. The actuals for the respective Divisions are—

| | <i>Total acreage sown with cotton.</i> | | <i>Total out-turn.</i> |
|-------------------|--|--|------------------------|
| Meerut | 2,11,465 | | 1,44,858 |
| Kumaon | 241 | | 205 |
| Rohilkhund | 1,72,758 | | 78,654 |
| Agra | 3,55,068 | | 1,24,201 |
| Jhansie | 71,872 | | 8,068 |
| Allahabad | 3,17,550 | | 92,471 |
| Benares | 23,046 | | 9,364 |
| Ajmere | 8,898 | | 5,981 |
| | <u>11,60,898</u> | | <u>4,63,802</u> |

6. The out-turn of the year under report in comparison with each of the eight previous years, as given in Resolution of Government, No. 994, dated 3rd April, 1869, is as follows :—

| | | | |
|---------|-----|------|-------------|
| 1861-62 | ... | lbs. | 95,980,000 |
| 1862-63 | ... | ,, | 114,000,000 |
| 1863-64 | ... | ,, | 81,493,200 |
| 1864-65 | ... | ,, | 132,257,180 |
| 1865-66 | ... | ,, | 62,663,280 |
| 1866-67 | ... | ,, | 85,684,920 |
| 1867-68 | ... | ,, | 57,875,120 |
| 1868-69 | ... | ,, | 44,137,840 |
| 1869-70 | ... | ,, | 37,104,160 |

7. During the three last months of the year prices per maund in seven of the principal marts were as below :—

| Date, | Meerut. | Agra. | Furruckabad. | Cawnpore. | Allahabad. | Mirzapore. | Ghazepore. |
|------------------------|----------|----------|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| Close of October, 1869 | 20 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 22 8 0 | ... | 27 0 0 | 23 2 0 | 25 11 0 |
| " of November, " | 22 13 9 | 20 0 0 | 23 4 0 | 24 0 0 | 27 0 0 | 25 0 0 | 25 11 0 |
| " of December, " | 22 13 9 | 22 0 0 | 24 0 0 | 23 0 0 | 24 0 0 | 26 4 0 | 25 11 0 |

The prices of the nine previous months being shown in the report on the estimated out-turn of the year.

8. In Statement B. will be found returns purporting to shew the quantity imported from other districts or foreign territory, the quantity required for local consumption, the quality of the crop, and the extent to which it is screwed, with the number of screws, and work done by them.

9. The quantity of cotton imported from other districts or from foreign territory is estimated, it will be seen, at maunds 6,64,060, the greater portion of which found its way to the principal markets, *viz.* :—

| | | | | Maunds. |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Mirzaporo | ... | ... | ... | 2,40,000 |
| Meerut | ... | ... | ... | 29,050 |
| Moradabad | ... | ... | ... | 20,000 |
| Agra | ... | ... | ... | 60,000 |
| Jaloun | ... | ... | ... | 41,000 |
| Cawnpore | ... | ... | ... | 45,000 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | 4,35,050 |
| | | | | <hr/> |

These figures must be looked on as approximate only, and the Board are not prepared to accept them as of any considerable value. The quantity required for local consumption is roughly given at 2,90,390 maunds.

10. In my predecessor's report on the estimated crop was given a calculation putting the home consumption at 7,50,000 maunds. The yield this year being 4,63,802, and importations 6,64,060, there remains for exportation after home consumption a balance of 3,77,802 maunds.

11. The quality of cotton is described as good in five districts, as average in 12, and as indifferent in 13.

6 AREA AND OUT-TURN OF COTTON CROP FOR 1869-70.

12. The following gives the number of screws in each district, and the work done by them :—

| | No. of Screws. | Quantity of Cotton pressed. |
|--|----------------|---|
| Saharunpore City ... | 2 | 5,000 maunds. |
| Meerut Station ... | 9 | Not stated. |
| Boolundshuhur, Khoorja, ... | 12 | 7,540 maunds, by 9 presses only. |
| Allygurh District ... | 21 | 9,787 do. by 5 do., 2 at Coel, and 3 at Hattas. |
| Moradabad, Chundowsco ... | 1 | Nil. |
| Muttra, Juleysur 1, } Kosee, 2, ... } | 3 | Not in use. |
| Agra Station ... | 30 | 16,875, by 10 presses. |
| Furruckabad. { Futtelgurh, 1 } { Ghuttea Ghat, 1 } { City, 3 } | 5 | Not in use. |
| Etawah District ... | 3 | 4,000 maunds, by one press, two not in use. |
| Etah, Kasgunj ... | 5 | Not in use. |
| Jaloun, Calpee ... | 2 | Ditto. |
| Cawnpore Station, 10 or more ... | | 9,693 bales, by two or more presses. |
| Mirzapore District ... | 38 | 30,000 maunds. |
| Ghazeepore Station ... | 2 | 1,000 maunds. |

13. With reference to the progress of the Elgin Mills, the Collector of Cawnpore says:—"The Elgin Mills have been in liquidation (or rather have never been out) for the last eighteen months; some of the shareholders have now petitioned the Court to wind up the concern. Recent operations have satisfied many people that the undertaking has great

elements of success, the chief defect being that the machinery is incapable of utilizing the indigenous cotton, at least is unable to make saleable twist out of it; the consequence is that nearly all their cotton has to come from Hingun Ghât."

14. The reports from District Officers, with one or two exceptions, are silent on the subject of the demand for Native and English manufactures and the range of prices, but on these points all the information that could be given was embodied in the Board's Report of February last.

15. As this report is urgently required by Government, it is forwarded in manuscript with Statements A. and B. The report in a printed form with its appendix will follow as soon as received from the Press, a copy of which will be sent direct to the Chamber of Commerce.

16. The enclosures of Government order, No. 133B, dated the 28th ultimo (in the Revenue Department), are herewith returned.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) A. COLVIN,

Offg. Secretary.

A.
Comparative Statement of the Area and estimated and actual Out-turn of the Cotton Crop in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces for 1869-70.

| Districts. | AREA AND OUT-TURN IN MAUND OF 40 SEEDS, OR 80 LBS. | | | | | Remarks. |
|---------------------|---|----------|---------------------------------------|----------|---|----------|
| | 1869-70. | | 1869-70. | | | |
| | Estimated Out-turn. | | Actual Out-turn in cleaned Cotton. | | | |
| | Acres. | Maunds. | Acres. | Maunds. | | |
| | MERCUT DIVISION. | | | | | |
| Dehra Doon, ... | 200 | 112 | 192 | 129 | Condition of the crop good. No remarks. The cause of deficiency in the actual out-turn is, that there were no rains until the early part of September, and that it was entirely destroyed the first picking. The weather continued cold, raw and rainy from that time, and literally there was no sun to ripen the bolls which remained, and which should have produced a heavy picking in that month and during October. There was none of that warm steamy temperature which is usually looked for in September. Up to the end of August the crop was very promising, but the rains of September, just when the plants were to bloom, did great injury to the bolls, had it not been for this injury, the out-turn, it is believed, would have much exceeded the estimate. The crop permitted very well, but late rains injured the blooms, and very much reduced the bolls on the plants. | |
| Saharunpore, ... | 31,417 | 31,391 | 32,237 | 32,510 | | |
| Muzaffernugger, ... | 23,593 | 34,088 | 22,193 | 29,433 | | |
| Meerut, ... | 43,229 | 61,541 | 43,229 | 97,551 | | |
| Booldandshuhur, ... | 34,312 | 59,675 | 71,623 | 37,937 | | |
| Allypore, ... | 41,264 | 47,686 | 41,264 | 16,237 | | |
| Total, ... | 1,74,716 | 2,26,463 | 2,11,465 | 1,44,919 | | |

| | KUMAON DIVISION. | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|--------|
| | 241 | 205 | 241 | 205 |
| Kumaon, ... | 241 | 205 | 241 | 205 |
| Total .. | 241 | 205 | 241 | 205 |
| | ROHILKHAND DIVISION. | | | |
| | 33,766 | 29,143 | 33,766 | 25,314 |
| Bijnour, ... | 33,766 | 29,143 | 33,766 | 25,314 |
| Moradabad, ... | 53,744 | 45,627 | 52,465 | 26,630 |
| Budaon, ... | 38,152 | 25,120 | 38,152 | 1,568 |
| Bareilly, ... | 28,574 | 32,250 | 27,390 | 18,268 |
| Shahjehanpore, ... | 18,137 | 11,412 | 18,137 | 3,484 |
| Terai, ... | 2,308 | 3,259 | 2,848 | 2,830 |
| Total, ... | 1,74,681 | 1,46,811 | 1,72,758 | 78,654 |

In the whole district the out-turn has fallen about 12 per cent. short of the estimate, the cause being the unusual heavy rain in September, when the plant was in pod, and gave every promise of fine yield.

The heavy rains considerably affected the crop. Owing to heavy rains late in the season, the cotton crop in this district proved a complete failure. The yield has been about one-sixteenth of that estimated for the year.

The heavy rains with which the district was visited late in the year considerably damaged the cotton crop. The actual out-turn in cleaned cotton was therefore about one-half the estimated one.

The cause of deficiency in the actual out-turn is that about three-fourths of the flowers of the plants were destroyed in consequence of the abundant fall of rain in the months of September and October last.

The crop was inferior, it having been damaged by the late rains.

10 AREA AND OUT-TURN OF COTTON CROP FOR 1869-70.

A.—(Continued.)

| AREA AND OUT-TURN IN MAUND OF 40 SEEDS, OR 80 LBS. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|
| Districts. | 1869-70. | | 1869-70. | | Maunds. | |
| | Estimated Out-turn. | | Actual Out-turn in cleared Cotton. | | | |
| | Acres. | Maunds. | Acres. | Maunds. | | |
| Aona Division. | | | | | | |
| Mattra, | 95,913 | 88,301 | 97,589 | 32,729 | | |
| Agra | ... | 1,06,569 | 1,09,027 | 1,08,569 | 33,452 | |
| Farruckabad, | ... | 13,967 | 10,568 | 13,267 | 32,133 | |
| Mynpoorie, | ... | 33,641 | 24,636 | 38,641 | 12,357 | |

some places and the pods already formed in the more early sowings were beaten off by the rain never to be replaced; and it was only the later plants from which anything like a crop was gathered.

It will be seen that there is a difference of more than 1,000 acres between the estimated and actual area sown with cotton. The actual out-turn is 16,000 maunds less than what was estimated, being a deficiency of about one-third. This is owing to the heavy rains that fell in the end of August and beginning of September last year. Up to that time there was every promise of a first rate cotton harvest, but the excessive rains beat off and damaged the pods, which were also attacked by a kind of weevil (Soonda) which caused considerable loss.

Condition of the crop is yellow and light; the crop was ruined by the heavy rain which fell just as it was podding.

This year's crop has fallen far short of the estimate. This is owing to the serious injury done to the plants in September by heavy falls of rain; the out-turn is only about one-fourth of an ordinary crop.

The crop was destroyed by the late and heavy rains.

Much damaged by rain throughout the district, hence the small out-turn in comparison to estimate.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Etawah, | 57,799 | 39,819 | 56,760 | 24,808 |
| ... | | | | |
| Etah, | 39,243 | 35,000 | 39,343 | 17,717 |
| ... | | | | |
| Total, | 3,52,132 | 3,07,351 | 3,55,068 | 1,24,201 |
| | | | | |
| JHANSIE DIVISION. | | | | |
| Jaloun, | 48,843 | 28,435 | 47,971 | 6,079 |
| ... | | | | |
| Jhansie, | 25,379 | 11,074 | 22,423 | 1,745 |
| Lullutpore, | 1,607 | 1,058 | 1,478 | 244 |
| ... | | | | |
| Total, | 75,829 | 40,567 | 71,872 | 8,068 |

12 AREA AND OUT-TURN OF COTTON CROP FOR 1869-70.

A.—(Concluded.)

AREA AND OUT-TURN IN MAUND OF 40 SEERS,
OR 80 LBS.

| Districts. | 1869-70. | | 1869-70. | |
|--------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| | Estimated Out turn. | | Actual Out turn in cleaned Cotton. | |
| | Acres. | Maunds. | Acres. | Maunds. |
| Cannore, | 77,977 | 61,495 | ALLAHABAD DIVISION. | |
| | | | 77,977 | 38,884 |
| Futtehpoore, | 34,377 | 18,453 | 11,063 | 34,379 |
| | | | | |
| Banda, | 1,32,635 | 1,05,153 | 25,120 | 1,31,575 |
| | | | | |
| Allahabad, | 21,973 | 16,021 | 7,668 | 21,973 |
| | | | | |

Remarks.

The heavy rains in the end of September, which lasted for 13 successive days, destroyed the flower and filled the young bolls with insects, so that the out-turn now reported and December ; the moist state of the latter part of October, together with the produce of the latter part of the atmosphere, of January, and thereby that the frosts held off till the middle of December, and thereby picking to go on till quite the end of October.

The crops at first promised well, but in the month of October made an 8 anna crop. The crops suffered greatly in the very heavy rain fell, and the crops compared with the estimated consequence. The decrease in the actual as compared with the estimated out-turn is owing to the injury done to the crops by the high winds and heavy rain during the first nine days in October. The extent of land under cotton cultivation in 1869-70 is estimated at about four ponds with the estimate but the actual out-turn in estimate cotton is less than half the quantity at the rate of about four gives a general average of out-turn at the rate of two general fifths of a maund per acre, whereas the actual out-turn averages only one-third discrepancy may be ascribed to two general causes, viz.:—1st, over-estimate; and 2ndly, unseasonable rains.

The very great discrepancy shewn between the actual and the estimated yield is owing to the heavy rains of September, which ruined the crop.
Owing to the last heavy fall of rain, the yield of cotton exceeded the estimated out-turn.

Crop abundant, but bad in quality.

The decrease in the actual as compared with the estimated out-turn is owing to the depredations of locusts and the frosts of January. The crop is very poor.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| Humeerpore, ... | 49,724 | 27,966 | 49,724 | 9,214 |
| Jounpore, ... | 1,867 | 488 | 1,922 | 522 |
| Total, ... | 3,18,553 | 2,31,176 | 3,17,550 | 92,471 |
| BENARES DIVISION. | | | | |
| Benares Division, ... | 22,649 | 5,814 | 23,046 | 9,364 |
| AJMERE DIVISION. | | | | |
| Ajmere, ... | 8,898 | 15,053 | 8,898 | 5,981 |
| Total, ... | 8,898 | 15,053 | 8,898 | 5,981 |

(Signed) A. COLVIN,

Offg. Secy. to the Board of Revenue, N.W.P.

...the quality

B.

| B. <i>Quantity required for local consumption</i> | | IV. <i>Quantity of Cotton imported, the quantity required for local consumption, and the quantity of Cotton of the crop, &c.</i> | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | | | |

| Statement showing the quantity of Cotton imported, the quantity of the crop, &c. | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Districts. | II. | | III. | IV. |
| | I. Quantity im- ported from other dis- tricts or foreign country. | Quantity required for local consumption. | | |
| | | Mazrut Division. | Quality of the Crop. | Extent to which it is screwed, com- prising number of screws, and work done by them. |
| Dehra Doon ... | 100 maunds, | 300 maunds ... | The cotton here is average good, nei- ther better nor worse than that of other parts of the North-Western Provinces. | There are no machines for cleaning or pressing cotton in the district. The ordinary native gin being alone used to clean. |
| Saharanpore ... | No cotton is imported in- to this dis- trict. | 15,000 maunds ... | The quality of the crop this year is good. | Two screws have lately been erected in the city of Saharanpore, and the quantity of cotton pressed up to date amounts to about 5,000 maunds. |
| Moozuffernuggur, | 1,500 maunds, | About moiety of the produce. | Inferior, owing to untimely fall of rain and ravages of insects. | None in use in this district. |
| Mecrut ... | 29,980 maunds, | 19,891 maunds ... | Mr. Cohen, of the firm of Middleton, Cohen and Co., considers the cotton | At Mecrut alone there are in all nine screws, of which four belong |

to Messrs. Middleton, Cohen and Co., and press bales below the Calcutta regulation size in order to meet the Railway freight rates. Except sample bales, Messrs. Middleton and Cos. Cotton is shipped off without being opened and re-pressed in Calcutta.

There are altogether twelve screws in the district, and all of them are situated at Khoorja, screwed at nine screws, 7,640 maunds. The remaining three screws were dull for want of cotton.

There are in all 21 screws in the district, five of which only, viz., two at Coel and three at Hatrass, have been at work, and the returns of these five show that 9,787 maunds 20 seers of cotton have been pressed.

this year of very good quality, but then he selects and buys only the best. Collector says that he cannot take credit to his district for much of the 1st class, and it is his opinion that the stocks in this part of the country are almost all disposed of.

Crops rather inferior.

The quality of the crop appears to be as good as that of former years.

Nil.

...

No screws used in this district.

Average

...

...

The crop was of the usual quality, all grown from country seed.

20,000 maunds ...

3,000 maunds,

Boolundshuhur,

15,525 maunds ...

14,500 maunds,

Allypurih ...

KUMAON DIVISION.

205 maunds ...
Not a cotton growing district.

20 maunds ...

Kumaon Gurhwal ...

ROHILKHAND DIVISION.

6,000 maunds ...

...

Bijnour ...

16 AREA AND OUT-TURN OF COTTON CROP FOR 1869-70.

B.—(Continued.)

| B.-(Continued) | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| IV. | | III. | | II. | | I. | |
| Extent to which it is screwed, comprising number of screws, and work done by them. | | Quality of the Crop. | | Quantity required for local consumption. | | Quantity imported from other districts or foreign country. | |
| There is one screw at Chundowsee, but its work is almost nominal. There are no cotton screws in this district. There are no screws at work here. Nil. | | The quality of the crop appears not to have differed from what is usual. The quality of the cotton produced in the year under report was very bad. The quality was average. The quality was inferior, it having been damaged by the late rains. | | 24,000 maunds ... | | 20,000 maunds ... | |
| Very little cotton is screwed in this district; there are two screws at Kosee, and one at Juleysaur, but they have not been used during the past twelve months. | | The quality of the crop is decidedly inferior to former years. A red insect (Laltelya) attacked the pod as it was forming, and did considerable damage. All Tehsildars agree in | | 6,000 maunds ... | | 200 maunds ... | |
| | | | | 10,374 maunds ... | | 3,600 maunds ... | |
| | | | | 8,000 maunds ... | | 15,000 maunds ... | |
| | | | | In this district the cultivators, as a rule, raise cotton sufficient only for local consumption. | | A small quantity is imported from other districts. | |
| | | | | Aga Division. | | | |
| | | | | 18,000 maunds ... | | 12,000 maunds ... | |
| | | | | | | Moradabad ... | |
| | | | | | | Budaon ... | |
| | | | | | | Bareilly ... | |
| | | | | | | Shahjehanpore, ... | |
| | | | | | | Terai ... | |
| | | | | | | Muttra ... | |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|--|---|
| Agra | ... 60,000 maunds. | 2,000 maunds. ... | considering this a bad crop both in yield and quality. The quality, as might be anticipated from the heavy rains that we have had last season, is not good. | There are about 30 screws in Agra, of which only 10 are working this season. These screws turn out from 30 to 45 bales a day each screw, the bales weighing 300 lbs. of cotton and 14lbs. of gunny covering, ropes, &c. |
| Furruckabad ... | 3,500 maunds. | Kunouj, Mahomedabad and Chubramow apparently raise only enough cotton for consumption. The Sudder Tehseel imports 3,000 maunds chiefly by river from Ancoo-shuhur, of which the city consumption is 1,500 maunds, the rest being used in the cloth works, tent-making, &c. | No complaints have been heard as to the quality of this year's crop, but if any it has been rendered somewhat inferior by the unseasonable weather. | There is one screw in Futtehgurh and one at Ghuttea Ghât near the city; and in the City there are three, but all are lying unused. |
| Mynpoorie ... | No cotton is imported into this district. | Of the out-turn under ordinary circumstances, about two-thirds is kept for local consumption. | No screwing machines exist in this district. | |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Jhansie | ... | Imports are practically nil. | The total yield is calculated at about 12,000 maunds in an average year, of which about 5,000 maunds are required for local consumption. | The quality of the crop is said to be of average goodness. | There are no screws at work in this district. |
| Lullutpore | ... | 70 maunds ... | Between 400 or 500 maunds appear to be the quantity required for local consumption. In addition to the amount of cotton obtained from other districts, and the amount grown, some old stocks of cotton belonging to traders in Lullutpore were also expended. | ... | Cotton is not screwed in this district. |
| ALLAHABAD DIVISION. | | | | | |
| Cawnpore | ... | 45,000 maunds. | No accurate idea can be formed of what is required for local consumption. | The quality of the crop is of an average. | The native owners of screws have not been working much, indeed only two firms out of about 10 screw-owners have been working, and those only to the extent of 200 bales. But the four European screw-owners have been pretty busy, having screwed 9,493 bales. |

iv.

| III. | | | Quality of the Crop. | | Extent to which it is sown, and the amount of work done by them. | |
|-------------|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Districts. | I. Quantity imported from other districts or foreign country. | II. Quantity required for local consumption. | | | | |
| Futtee pore | 2,500 maunds, | 5,000 maunds. | The cotton which has been produced seems to have suffered from the late rains. In color and strength, the cotton gathered is inferior to that of an ordinary good year. | There are no acres in this district. | There are no acres worked in this district. | |
| Banda | 3,000 maunds, | One-fourth of the total outturn is required for local consumption. 2,540 maunds | The quality of the crop disappointed expectations, the pods being injured by natural causes. | There are no acres in this district. | There are no acres in this district. | |
| Allahabad | 8,300 maunds, | 7,800 maunds. | The quality of the crop is good. It is the ordinary native cotton, but of a good description. | There are no acres in this district. | There are no acres in this district. | |
| Humceerpore | 2,000 maunds, | In addition to the cotton produced in the district, about 200 maunds are required for local consumption. | The quality of the crop is good. | There are no acres in this district. | There are no acres in this district. | |
| Jounpore | 5,200 maunds | ... | The cotton is of medium quality, rather reddish in color. | There are no acres in this district. | There are no acres in this district. | |
| Goruckpore | ... | No registers are kept of | ... | ... | ... | |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|---|---------------|--|-----|--|
| Bustee | ... | Imports, but it has been roughly estimated that about 16,000 maunds of cotton are imported. | 12,500 maunds | About 12,500 are estimated to be imported from the district for local consumption. | ... | There are no screws in this district. |
| Azingurh | ... | A certain amount (say at a rough guess 10,000 maunds) is imported from Cawnpore and other adjacent districts. | 24,000 maunds | About 10,000 maunds. | ... | There are no cotton screws in this district. |
| Mirzapore | ... | 24,000 maunds | 5,000 maunds. | The condition and the produce of the crop were on the whole good, but cotton was rather yellowish, and not sufficiently fibrous. | ... | 38 Cotton screws were working in this district, and 30,000 maunds of cotton reported to have been screwed in them for exportation. |
| Benares | ... | 2,020 maunds. | 2,255 maunds. | The year's crop promises fairly well. | ... | There are no screws put up or worked in the district. |

B.—(Concluded.)

| Districts. | I. Quantity imported from other districts or foreign country. | II. Quantity required for local consumption. | III. Quality of the Crop. | IV. Extent to which it is screwed, com- prising number of screws, and work done by them. |
|-----------------|---|--|--------------------------------|---|
| Ghazepore ... | 90,000 maunds.* | *Of what is imported it is probable that not more than one- fifth is used in the district. | ... | *There are two cotton screws in Ghazepore, in which about 1,000 maunds per annum are pressed. |
| Ajmere ... | As no measures are taken for ascertaining the quantity imported into the district now that the Customs De- partment is abolished, and no duty is levied on cotton or oc- cru duty taken, it can- not be stated what amount has been im- ported. | AJMERE. 10,000 maunds ... | The crop was very indifferent. | There are no screws or presses in the district. |
| Estimated Total | 6,64,060 mds. | 2,90,320 maunds. | | |

(Signed) A. COLVIN,

Offg. Secy. to Board of Revenue, S.W. P.

* From a subsequent report received from Ghazepore, it appears that not less than one-third of the whole imported cotton is used in the District; and that the screws, which are represented to be very fine and powerful, are not worked except when the cotton trade is brisk.

Extracts from a Report on the State and Prospects of the Cotton Crops for 1869-70, by the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, No. 125, dated Allahabad, the 2nd February, 1870.

9. Subjoined is an abstract statement of the prices of cotton per maund in the principal marts of the Provinces for the ten months closing with September, 1869 :—

| Date. | Meerut. | Agra. | Furruckabad. | Cawnpore. | Allahabad. | Mirzapore. | Ghazee-pore. |
|---------------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. |
| Close of Dec., 1868 | 18 13 2 | 19 8 0 | 18 8 0 | 26 0 0 | 21 0 0 | 21 4 0 | 22 13 6 |
| " Jan., 1869 | 18 2 3 | 18 0 0 | 18 12 0 | 25 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 21 4 0 | 22 13 6 |
| " Feb., " | 20 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 19 0 0 | 20 9 10 | 22 0 0 | 21 4 0 | 17 6 0 |
| " March, " | 19 6 3 | 17 0 0 | 19 5 2 | 20 9 10 | 22 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 21 5 5 |
| " April, " | 20 0 0 | 22 0 0 | 21 4 0 | 20 5 10 | 22 0 0 | 21 14 0 | 20 0 0 |
| " May, " | 18 13 2 | 22 0 0 | 22 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 22 0 0 | 21 4 0 | 29 0 0 |
| " June, " | 20 0 0 | 22 0 0 | 21 12 0 | 20 0 0 | 23 0 0 | 21 4 0 | 21 5 4 |
| " July, " | 22 1 0 | 22 0 0 | 22 0 0 | 23 11 3 | 24 0 0 | 25 0 0 | 28 3 6 |
| " Aug., " | 22 1 0 | 24 0 0 | 23 0 0 | 22 0 0 | 23 0 0 | 25 0 0 | 26 10 9 |
| " Sept., " | 20 0 0 | 24 0 0 | 22 0 0 | 25 0 0 | 23 0 0 | 22 8 0 | 28 7 0 |

10. The variation in prices at the same time in different localities is so remarkable, that without explanation the Board are not inclined to place much faith in the rates recorded.

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11. It will be observed that while cotton is quoted at Rs. 25 at Cawnpore, the Allahabad rate is given at Rs. 23, the Mirzapore rate at Rs. 22-8-0, and the Ghazeepore rate at Rs. 28-7-0.

12. The Liverpool and London prices for this staple during the corresponding period have been as follows :—

SELLING PRICE OF COTTON.

| Weeks. | LONDON. | | | LIVERPOOL. | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Mid. | Fair. | Good to | Mid. | Fair. | Good. | Fine |
| | Per lb. | Per lb. | Per lb. | Per lb. | Per lb. | Per lb. | Per lb. |
| | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. |
| 5th December, 1868, ... | 6½ | 7½ | ... | 7½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 12th " " " ... | 6½ | 7½ | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| 19th " " " ... | 6½ | 7½ | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| 26th " " " ... | 6½ | 7½ | 6½ | 6½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 2nd January, 1869 ... | 6½ | 8 | 6½ | 7½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 9th " " " ... | 7 | 8½ | 6½ | 7½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 16th " " " ... | 7½ | 8½ | 7½ | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 23rd " " " ... | 7½ | 8½ | 7½ | 7½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 30th " " " ... | 7½ | 8½ | 7½ | 7½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 6th February " " " ... | 8½ | 9½ | 7½ | 8 | 9½ | 10 | ... |
| 13th " " " ... | 8½ | 9½ | ... | 8½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 20th " " " ... | 8 | 9 | ... | 8½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 27th " " " ... | 7½ | 8½ | ... | 8½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 6th March, " " " ... | 7½ | 8½ | ... | 8½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 13th " " " ... | 7½ | 8½ | ... | 8½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 20th " " " ... | 7½ | 8½ | ... | 8½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 27th " " " ... | 7½ | 8½ | 8 | 8½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 3rd April, " " " ... | 8½ | 9 | 8½ | 8½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 10th " " " ... | 8½ | 9 | 8 | 8½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 17th " " " ... | 8½ | 9 | 8 | 8½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 24th " " " ... | 8 | 9 | 7½ | 8½ | 9½ | ... | ... |
| 1st May, " " " ... | 8 | 9 | 7½ | 8½ | 9½ | ... | ... |
| 8th " " " ... | 7½ | 8½ | 7½ | 8½ | 9 | ... | ... |
| 15th " " " ... | 7½ | 8½ | 7½ | 8½ | 9 | ... | ... |
| 22nd " " " ... | 7½ | 8½ | 7½ | 8 | 8½ | ... | ... |
| 29th " " " ... | 7½ | 8½ | 7½ | 7½ | 8½ | ... | ... |
| 6th June, " " " ... | 7½ | 8½ | 7½ | 8½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 12th " " " ... | 7½ | 9 | 7½ | 8½ | 8½ | ... | ... |
| 19th " " " ... | 7½ | 9 | 7½ | 8½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 26th " " " ... | 7½ | 9½ | 7½ | 8½ | 9 | ... | ... |
| 3rd July, " " " ... | 8½ | 9½—9½ | 8 | 8½ | 9 | ... | ... |
| 10th " " " ... | 8½ | 9½—10 | 8 | 8½ | 9½ | ... | ... |
| 17th " " " ... | 8½ | 9½—10 | 8½ | 8½ | 9½ | 9½ | ... |
| 24th " " " ... | 8½ | 9½—10½ | 8½ | 8½ | 9½ | 9½ | ... |
| 31st " " " ... | 8½ | 9½—10½ | 8½ | 9 | 9½ | 9½ | ... |
| 7th August, " " " ... | 8½ | 9½—10½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14th " " " ... | 8½ | 9½—10½ | 8½ | 9½ | 9½ | 10 | ... |
| 21st " " " ... | 9 | 10—10½ | ... | 9½ | 10½ | ... | ... |
| 4th September, " " " ... | 9 | 10—10½ | ... | 9½ | 10 | ... | ... |
| 11th " " " ... | 8½ | 9½—10 | ... | 9 | 9½ | ... | ... |
| 18th " " " ... | 8½ | 9½—10 | ... | 8½ | 9½ | ... | ... |
| 25th " " " ... | 7½ | 9—9½ | ... | 8½ | 9 | ... | ... |

* * * * *

17. If the figures given by Deputy Collector Luchmun Singh in his note on the weight of cotton required per head of the population in the northern districts could be relied upon, allowing that one-third of the demand is met by imported cloth, the stock of cotton required for the Home consumption of thirty millions of people would appear to be 750,000 maunds—i. e., $30,000,000 \times 1 \text{ seer} = 30,000,000 \text{ seers} \div 40 = 750,000 \text{ maunds}$.

18. The Board will not offer an opinion as to the accuracy or otherwise of the Deputy Collector's estimate, but it is apparent that the estimated yield of the year's crop would not, allowing for Home consumption, give anything like the stock which it is anticipated will remain to be exported after satisfying the wants of the people. The Deputy Collector's memorandum will be found at the close of the appendix.

—

*NOTE BY LUCHMUN SINGH, DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF
BOOLUNDSHUHUR, ON THE WEIGHT OF COTTON
REQUIRED PER HEAD OF POPULATION.*

“The population of the district is eight lakhs : and, giving one and a half seers of new cloth to each person, including the heavy cold-weather clothing for the year, the total consumption comes to 30,000 maunds per annum. Of this, about two-thirds is country cloth, and one-third European and American cloth. That one and half seers is the average quantity of cloth required for each person for one year has been ascertained by me from experiments ; and that it is not far from the truth may be safely relied upon. Allowance must, of course, be made for fluctuations of prosperity ; for in good times every one is a little more expensive, and in bad times the reverse.

“From the above calculation, I believe that 20,000 maunds of cotton is required annually for Native looms in this district,

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and that the remainder of the out-turn is available for export. As for the wants of the present year, it has already been said in paragraph 7 that much depends on the rains which may fall in September. If the rains in this month are favourable, the following year will be one of average prosperity, and the demand for cloth will be fair."

- (7.) *Persian Masdars* ranged alphabetically.
- (8.) Outline of Persian and Hindustani grammar, consisting chiefly of the meanings of the Arabic technology, with certain usages and idioms of "the language called Urdu by Englishmen."
- (9.) The names of the eight heavens, seven hells, &c.
- (10.) The names of metals.
- (11.) The names of the months, English, Indian, Persian, and Arabic.
- (12.) Old and new styles of writing.
- (13.) Games.
- (14.) Hindi and Persian names for the different parts of the body, male and female (no delicacy observed).
- (15.) Vocabulary of agricultural terms in Hindi, Persian and Arabic.
- (16.) Advice in a proverbial form, taken from the usual sources.
- (17.) Translation of parts of the Sermon on the Mount.
- (18.) Dialogues for conversational use. Illustrations of question and answer in a judicial enquiry.
- (19.) Hindustani and Persian proverbs, with explanation.
- (20.) Stories, tales, and descriptions in Urdu, some of which are indelicate.
- (21.) Specimens of letter writing in different styles.
- (22.) Idioms in use in the Delhi and Lucknow *boli*.
- (23.) Specimens of puns and playing on words—چالاک—
such as دل ازاري پر كمر باندھي هي بيدلي كي باتي كرتا هي
- (24.) Methods of recording dates in verse.

(25.) Technical names of products, domestic articles, &c., of India.

(26.) Riddles of kinds, and *zû-maniyan* (*double-entendre*). Several pages are devoted to this topic.

(27.) The story of the búlbúl and the dove. This romance forms the most considerable section in point of size. It is well written, much in the style of the *Alf Laila*, and deals with equally far-fetched improbabilities.

(28.) The praises of Abdurrahman, the author's *ustâd*.

(29.) On divination (جـ) by means of dice.

An appendix contains the elements of Arabic grammar in Urdu, which is a translation of the *Sarf-i-Mir*, and an outline of the elements of logic.

2. If the perusal of this farrago is seriously put forward by the author, as seems to be the fact, as a good course of study for one who is ambitious of becoming a finished scholar, one can hardly wonder at the decay of learning among the Mahomedans of India. The only approach to anything like exact and scientific knowledge is in the appendix, and even here the merest elements are introduced. The trouble which the writer has taken to collect the ingenious fancies of Oriental linguists, and to unfold the trickery and finesse of which speech can be made the vehicle, to an extent which conveys the irresistible impression that a native speaker may say anything and mean everything or nothing, forcibly illustrates what I have often observed, that *zubân dâni* is the end of purely Oriental education. Criticism and science are uncared for. The work contains much curious matter, which Europeans have no access to, particularly in sections 21-26; and this is the only merit beyond that of the writer's ability to write idiomatic Urdu, which I can find in the whole treatise.

It is unworthy of publication, however interesting to the Mahomedan scholar, and, as such; unsuitable for reward under His Honor's Notification.

M. KEMPSON,
Dir. of Pub. Instr., N.-W. P.

Reply of Government to Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No. 2965A., dated Nynce Tal, the 6th July, 1870.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 90A., dated the 25th June last, with which you submit a Memorandum containing your opinion on the work, entitled, "Nasim-i-Ikbâl," by Khiali, of Lucknow.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that, whatever the merits of the work in certain parts, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with you in thinking that it cannot be accepted under the Prize Notification, the matter not coming up to the standard therein contemplated.

3. The work is herewith returned, with the request, that it may be transmitted to the author with an intimation to the above effect.

4. Your Memorandum will be published in the Selections from the records of Government, as indicative of the channels which Mahomedan composition is disposed to take.

I have, &c.,

C. A. ELLIOTT,
Offg. Secy. to Govt. N.-W. P.

SADA SUHAG, URDU MS. OF 60 PAGES, BY NASIR-UD-DEEN,
TEHSEELDAR OF NAJIBABAD.

*Memorandum by Director of Public Instruction, North-Western
Provinces, dated 24th June, 1870.*

This book is intended to further the cause of female education. It consists of three principal parts, viz. :—

1st.—Arguments in favour of female education in a conversation between mother and daughter.

2nd.—Letters, 12 in number, from the daughter to friends and relations.

3rd.—The above two Sections, abstracted in a poetical dress, followed by complimentary verses to the Queen and the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

2. The first Section begins as a tale; but there is no plot or incident. The reader is introduced to a poor man's family of three children, viz., a boy of 5 who goes to school, and two girls of 9 and 7 years of age. The elder girl is idle and thoughtless, but the younger, Zubaidah, learns from her brother, and in two years acquires considerable proficiency in reading, writing and accounts. One day her mother reproaches her in the following terms:—"You have been doing what no female of our family has yet done; you will be despised by our connections, and be unable to marry suitably. Your elder sister has behaved very differently." In reply the girl reads her mamma a long lecture on the benefits she has derived from education, and the numerous accomplishments she is mistress of. For example:—*Firstly*, says she, my language is more polished and fashionable than your's and my sister's; I don't pronounce *shin* as *sin* or *zál* and *ze* as *jim*, or *qáf* as *káf*—(ق as ك).

Secondly.—I know arithmetic. You are obliged to count with cowries or bits of pottery.

Thirdly.—I have learned to rise early, and wash and dress, and am ready to make my *salám* to you and father and-

sister by the time you get up. I find in my book that God blesses those who rise early.

Fourthly.—When the women of the quarter want their letters read or written they come to me, and you will have seen how thankful they are.

Fifthly.—I have learned much useful advice from my books, for instance, (the young lady here quotes 38 maxims she has learned at school).

Sixthly.—Your favorite daughter plays with her dolls even now. On the contrary, I make them for all the family. When I sit down to read, all the girls come crowding round me, listening in admiration, and begging me to teach them. I have taught them too, and will tell you about four of them, who have taught me in return their own accomplishments, &c., &c.

The end of this is that the mother gives in, as well as her older daughter, and both set to work to learn reading, writing, and arithmetic. The clever little lady who effects all this has her reward afterwards in a rich handsome husband.

The second Section consists of 12 letters from Zubeidah, after marriage, to her old pupils and her relations, in which she deals with various topics. For instance, the first letter instructs the recipient in the mysteries of *Abjad*. The second tells her the names of female ornaments. The third letter answers certain interrogatories with respect to knowledgo, &c., which had been put by one of the correspondents. The fourth letter is to her father; the fifth to her mother; the sixth to her brother; and the seventh to her eldersister, in which she upbraids her for her indifference to education. The eighth letter is addressed to her husband; the ninth is the husband's reply. The three remaining are written for the benefit of former pupils.

3. The style is pure and simple, and the author deserves credit for avoiding bombast and verbiage. A little correction here and there will make the book suitable for use in girl's schools where Urdu is taught, as a prize book, and I am

inclined to think its distribution would be attended with advantage. As a tale, it has no merit whatever, except that of harmlessness. The absurdity of the supposition that a girl of seven or eight years of age should reach the point of proficiency implied, under the guidance of a boy of five or six, and be able to discourse to her mother in the way represented, will not perhaps strike the ordinary native reader. The custom of early marriage leaves the story-teller no time to unfold the character and employments of the educated young lady before she leaves her father's house. In fact she has no time to get wise, and the author's aim should have been to show how the beginnings of education, before marriage, led to satisfactory results after. In this little work, the first Section relates to the pre-marriage period, and contains the most important matter of the story. The second Section gives merely the 12 letters, written after marriage.

4. I think the Tehseeldar deserves a khillut of Rs. 150; and that the MS. may be retained for correction and printing. I have taken it for granted that such mistakes as آکے for آکے , آکے for آکے , آکے for آکے , آکے for آکے which occur not seldom, are due to the ignorance of the copyist.

Reply of Government to Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No. 3160A., dated Nynee Tal, the 16th July, 1870.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 77A., dated the 24th June last, with which you submit a Memo. containing your opinion on the work entitled "Sada Suhag," by Nasir-ud-deen, Tehseeldar of Najibabad.

2. In reply I am desired to state that the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in your estimate of the little work, which is entirely devoid of any pretensions to literary effect in the narrative.

3. You have omitted to say that the younger daughter, in connection with the mention of her fourth pupil, introduces an historical account of Delhi, which has no other relation to the tale than that she had received the account from her pupil in return for teaching her to read. This episode occupies more than half of the entire story.

4. Notwithstanding the entire want of art and skill in the construction of the story, it is written in good and simple language, and may be amusing, and, perhaps, instructive, to the class of female readers for whom it is intended. As such, a prize of Rs. 100 may be awarded to its author ; and if it be printed and sold at a reasonable price, 500 copies may be taken for distribution as prizes in the Girls' Schools.

5. The work is herewith returned.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. A. ELLIOTT,

Offg. Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces.

GANJ-I-GARIB, URDU MANUSCRIPT, OF 750 PAGES : BY MUNAVER ALI, TAHSILI SCHOOL TEACHER OF GUNGOH.

Memorandum by Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, dated 22nd August, 1870.

THIS voluminous production is a compilation from Persian Histories, so far as they extend, with a continuation referring to India under Hindoo, Mahomedan, and English rule. It is divided into three *Daftars*, viz., (1) *Akhbari-intikhab* (A.D. 1868), (2) *Aqd-ut-takirat* (1925 Sambat, (3) *Kanzul Makhlugat*, (A. H. 1285), and the contents of each *Daftar* are as follow :—

DAFTAR I.

- Book 1. From the Creation to the Deluge.
- „ 2. Ancient Persia (from the Shah Nama).
- „ 3. Alexander the Great and Sassanian dynasty.
- „ 4. Learned Men and Sages of the period.

DAFTAR II.

- Book 1. The Khaliphate, from A. H. 40 to 656. (The Ommiaade and Abbasside dynasties).
- „ 2. Rulers exercising authority under the Khaliphate, such as the Tahiria, Safaria, Samania, and Ghaznaria Satraps.
- „ 3. Rulers subject to the Khaliphate.
- „ 4. Neighbouring and allied powers, such as the Tatar dynasties of Changlez Khan, and Timurlang.

DAFTAR III.

Introduction on the sources of the history of India as it appears in this Daftar.

- Book 1. Early Hindoo History, from the Mahabharat and other books.
- „ 2. Early History of the Mahomedans of India, from Ferishtah.

Book 3. The Mughals and Timuria dynasty down to the Mutiny, and final fall of the Timuria family.

" 4. The History of England, with the Governor-Generals up to Lord Lawrence.

This is chiefly taken from Vernacular school books, but the accounts of the last two or three Governor-Generals may be original.

The whole of this last section is in verse.

2. The compiler has merely translated the raw Persian material into the Vernacular, but the arrangement as shown above has a degree of completeness and propriety about it which has not generally marked similar efforts in this direction. The book is, indeed, a complete history of the world, in the Indo-Mussalman point of view. The reader is conducted from the Creation, the Deluge, and the era of the Patriarchs, with the legends of the Koran and the traditions which illustrate the period, to the old Kings of Western Asia and the sovereigns of Fars, and then from Alexander the Great and his wise men, to the Caliphs of Bagdad, and the kings of Dehli. All the rest of the world is ignored; or, if brought in, brought in as Ferishtah brings in the Hindoos—as mean accessories to the action of the drama. Taken from books sanctioned by usage, all goes smoothly enough in the old groove of uncritical narration till the 3rd chapter of the last section, when Ferishtah fails, and school books with their facts and dates take up the story. It is creditable to the compiler to have abandoned the prejudices of his class and have manfully completed the work with an account of the decline of the Dehli Kings, and the history of their conquerors, drawn from non-Mahomedan sources. He even apologizes to the Hindoos for Ferishtah's impertinences—the *Alfa-i-beja*—which he has been obliged to translate as they stand.

3. The third chapter of the last section ends with a short original account of the Mutiny and its results, chiefly as it affected Dehli and the Mahomedan interest. The greased

cartridge is said to have been its cause, but the story is told in a way which clearly indicates the writer's consciousness that the Mahomedans at any rate were ready for revolt. Although he has taken service as a Tahsili School Teacher he is a poet by profession, and no doubt has had the opportunity of intercourse with the clique of verse-makers who formed the society of the old ex-King, himself a poet, before the outbreak. The following extract is curious in its way:—

During this interval (that is between the time when the Mutiny broke out and Delhi was beleaguered by the English troops) the King and other short-sighted poetasters wrote verses in which the prosperity of the King and the downfall of the English was set forth. This stanza for example is by the King himself:—

ذرا قدرت حق پے کیجو نظر نصارا کی جوتی نصارا کا سر
اب لیئے لیتے ہیں ظفر لندن ہی وہ ہندوستان سے کتنی دور

(Mark the power of the Almighty. The heads of the Christians* are under their own shoes, we go, Zafar,† to take London, far though it be from Hindustan.)

Mirza Khizr Sultan, one of the Princes, added the following lines to the above:—

عرض کرتا ہی خضر ایک سخن کیسا بنگالہ اور کیسا دیکھن
کھینچو لشکر کو سوے چین و ختن اب لیئے لیتے ہیں ظفر لندن
ہی وہ ہندوستان سے کتنی دور

(Khizr also has a word thereon. What matters Bengal. What matters the Deccan? March off for China and Khotan. We go Zafar to take London, far though it be from Hindustan.)

* This word نصارا was used during the Mutiny by ignorant Musalmans as a term of reproach. Syud Ahmed, who strained every nerve after the Mutiny to prove that the Mahomedans were loyal, wrote a pamphlet on the true meaning of نصارا. But the point was in what sense the Mahomedans used the terms, not in what sense they should have used it.

† Zafar was the King's *Takhallus*.

Some one else wrote :—

ایران نے کیا نہ کیا شاہ روس نے انگریزوں کو تباہ کیا کارتوس نے
اب کچھ محل نہ باقی ہی رہی رنج و افسوس کا مارا ہی ہر فرنگی بچہ کارتوس کا

(It was not Persia or the Czar of Russia that ruined the English, it was the cartridge. There is no need for sorrow or regret ; the cartridge has killed every mother's son of the Feringees.)

The author then goes on to lament the death during these times of several renowned scholars and literati of the period, and grieves over the lives that were sacrificed by the avenging hand of the English Government ; and he quotes his own lines from the *عدنامہ*

کہیں میر نواب وہ نابکار گیا فوج کچھ لیکے سوے حصار
کیا اُس سیہ رو نے غارت اُسے ہوا سرخ رو نژد شہہ آن کے
مکانات تاراج ہانسی ملی کہ لاکھوں کو بے جرم پھانسی ملی

(On one occasion, a worthless person, Mir Nawab, took a few

troops and plundered His-
* The play on *ہانسی* and *پھانسی* is
foebly represented in *Hansi* and *hanged*.
sar, and the King gave
him *Hansi* as a reward,
for which lacs of innocent men were afterwards hanged.*)

4. Lord Lawrence is the last Governor-General named. The circumstances of his rule are meagre, and the vagueness of the whole is enhanced by the sing-song metre in which the section is composed. The expedition to Abyssinia is mentioned, but not that to Bhotan. The whole concludes with a dolorous description of the burdensome nature of the English rule, especially in the way of taxes. This would be disloyal, were it not true. The fact of the matter is that our Native Agency is not to be trusted. Where money is concerned, it practises villainy and extortion under the name of the English Government, and while the fortunes of rascals are made, the Government is bankrupt in reputation as well as revenue.

I translate a few lines about the Chowkeedaree-tax :—
“Moreover, there are such quantities of taxes that their forms

are innumerable. One is the Chowkeedaree-tax, the details of which would require an office to record. It is levied everywhere from 3 pie to 15 Rs. according to circumstances. The collection is made regularly month by month, and brings ruin with it. Alas! for the wretched paupers who are forced to sell their things to pay the Chowkeedaree! In default of payment, the *Sipahi* comes to seize in one place the doors, in another the millstone, in another the cooking vessels. These are sold at auction by the Bukshee and the poverty-stricken people are left to bemoan their losses. Although it is a law that the poor and widows be exempt, yet the *Mir-i-Mohulla* makes them pay to save his own and his friends' pockets. Strange, that when any one complains, the Magistrate sends back the *urzi* with order to the Bukshee to enquire into the case from the *Mir-i-Mohulla*. He, knowing his own interests, writes a long plausible report, and the petitioners's efforts, (literally beating his head upon the ground ten thousand times) are null and void. There is none to listen to these grievances—the door of complaint is firmly closed."

5. These petty details read strangely in a book which professes to be a history of the world, and their insertion indicates very forcibly the narrowness and selfishness of the ordinary native's horizon. But what can be expected from a man who has a few Persian books only for his stock of information, and is probably in debt to his Buniah, with several needy idle relatives to maintain, and who may be on bad terms with the petty native officials in the neighbourhood, especially if they are Hindoos? He sees nothing of the times but what the village sees, and thinks this history. At the same time, there must be considerable distress and hardship among the masses, to make this man speak as he has spoken in these pages. It is bold language to say "there is none to listen to the grievances—the door of complaint is closed;" but it is evidently true to the experience of many, and the writer deserves credit for his out-spokenness. As to the merits of the work, in a literary point of view, the author

wins praise for his easy flowing Oordoo, and the facility with which he strings words together into metre. He is, I believe, known to fame as a proficient in the art of verse-making. But the book can hardly be said to be worth publication, which, after all, is the test of literary merit. The expense would be considerable, and purchasers would be scarce, and the contents have no intrinsic value.

I think he might well receive a reward of Rs. 100 for his labour, and it could be clearly explained to him at the same time that his book is a failure to all intents and purposes in a literary sense.

(Sd.) M. KEMPSON,

Director of Public Instn., N.-W. P.

Reply of Government, to Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No. 3962A., dated Nynee Tal, the 9th September, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 635, dated the 23rd August, with which you submit a Memorandum on the work *Ganj-i-garib*, by Munaver Ali, Tehseelee School Teacher of Gungoh.

2. In reply I am to remark that the work bears evidence of much literary labour and endeavour to bring together materials for an Universal history, an object which has been accomplished perhaps with some success from the point of view of a Mussulman of India.

3. The estimate of the work formed by you is accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor. Whatever its merits it is not suited for publication, although possibly portions of it might be; and the scheme of the earlier parts is based on the unhistorical principles and data which characterise all oriental works relating to the ante-Mahometan period. It is to be regretted that the modern portion is so bald and bare as you have described it. Some of the details given in your resumé, however, are evidence that the author has looked about him, and

stated what, within the narrow limits of his horizon, came to view. The remarks on taxation are interesting as showing how the subject strikes a person in the position of a Mahomedan author and poet.

4. The writer, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion, deserves a reward, and His Honor is pleased to sanction Rs. 200. being given to him, and the work returned. The purport of your remarks should at the same time be explained to him by the Inspector of the Circle, as they may possibly lead to the preparation of a work more likely to meet the objects of the Notification.

5. The work is herewith returned.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. A. ELLIOTT,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P.

MIRAT-UL-AQL, AN URDU MANUSCRIPT OF 140 PAGES : BY KULYAN
RAI, MEERUT NORMAL SCHOOL.

*Memorandum by Director of Public Instruction, North-West-
ern Provinces, dated the 9th September, 1870.*

THIS book is original. The Moonshee represents himself as having been engaged in thought on a sleepless pillow. He reflected on the vicissitudes of life, and the advantages and difficulties of travel, soothing himself with the comforts of education, when the thought occurs to him to write a book. He falls asleep, and dreams out his subject in a story, of which the following is a sketch :—

2. A *jin* appears in the distance rushing towards the Moonshee at an even pace, vomiting smoke, and bearing a thousand men upon his back. He stops; and, depositing his load, asks the Moonshee why he regards him with such amazement. "I am," he says, "a personage whom all men welcome. I am your friend. Get upon my back, and I will take you where you please, far or near. My name is *Jin Barri*. I have no home. I am always travelling. I eat wood and coal, and drink water only. Give me food and drink and I can go thirty or forty miles an hour without fatigue—nay, on a stretch, I can do my seventy or eighty miles. My temper is fiery. The food I eat turns to ashes from the heat of my belly, and the water becomes vapour. This is why smoke issues from my mouth and steam from my navel. Come with me, for I guess you are desirous to see the world."

The Moonshee invokes the name of Heaven, and mounts upon the *jin's* back and proceeds on his travels, taking notes as he goes along of the men and cities they visit. At last he reaches the sea-coast, and another *jin* appears in the form of a sea monster. Being told by *Jin Barri* that the apparition is a friendly *jin*, in fact his own brother Bahri, equally good a traveller by water as himself by land, the Moonshee mounts his back in company with other travellers, and after a stormy voyage, of which the various incidents are described,

reaches the country of Chashmatnigar, through which a friend of the voyage, by name Ilm Dost, undertakes to guide him. They go to an hotel, like a Rajah's palace, every room beautifully furnished, clocks keeping exact time, and barometers and thermometers everywhere. After the performance of *حالات ضروري* (the mention of which native authors seem unable to avoid), and dinner being ended, Ilm Dost gives his friend some account of the country. The capital is called Dar-ul-hikmut, and the Queen's name is Adil-ul-zaman. She ascended the throne in 1837 A. D., and is fifty years of age, incomparable in justice and wisdom, working in the service of her country by day, and praying to God by night. There is a Prince of the same character, recently married, and heir to the Crown. The Prince Consort is dead, and the Queen still grieves for him (*afsos sad afsos, bulkiḥ hazar-afsos*). The customs and institutions of the country are briefly described by Ilm Dost. The liberty of the subject and the freedom of the Press are particularly dwelt upon. The religions are said to be two, *viz.*, Protestant and Roman Catholic, to the former of which the reigning family belongs by law. Mention is also made of the revenue, the councils, army, births and deaths, the post-office, the innumerable newspapers, and the gas-light in the streets. On the next day the Moonshee declines to join the breakfast table, having heard that somebody is dead in the neighbourhood. Hereupon a discussion ensues on the customs of the East and West on such occasions, and the traveller is at last persuaded "to do in Rome as Rome does." Ilm Dost then takes him to see the sights. He admires the conservancy—"not a straw, let alone dirt, is to be seen in the public streets." They go first to the Kachari Hind, a palace of six storeys, containing books of all countries and languages, even the four Veds, the eighteen Purans, and the six Shastras. There are pictures of Indian heroes, fairs and sights. Brass tubes connect the rooms of the various Members of Council, through which they communicate, and the Secretary sits on a splendid chair of state. There are fountains, canals, and tanks in the vicinity, and an air of

royalty over all the surroundings. The Houses of Parliament and the Bank come next. In the latter are five hundred Mohurrirs, on monthly salaries of Rs. 200 to Rs. 2,000, and four crores of rupees is the cash balance. The Royal Gardens are described in the fashion of Persian models, and the trees and flowers are those known in India. The rarities are turnips of twenty seers, potatoes of two seers, and fowls as big as kids. The "Crystal Palace" is placed in these gardens, and terms fail the needs of the describer. Everything is "*aisa umdah aur nadir ki bayan nahin ho-sakta.*"

Education and learning come next. Khurshed-i-ilm is the ruling spirit, and Herschel, Newton, and Columbus are named among his most famous pupils. His family stock is represented pictorially at page 74.

Pages 86 to 95 contain an episode, not badly put together, concerning the decay of learning in India. Khurshed-i-ilm is said to have had his habitat there in old times, but to have been badly treated, and therefore to have emigrated westwards.

Ilm Dost now takes him to see the schools, the blind asylums, the colleges, &c. Here again everything baffles description. He asks one boy, "What is the use of learning?" and receives an essay in reply; another, "What are the different kinds of Governments?" and the answer occupies a page or two. He hears a story read by another boy, and this occupies twenty-two pages.

The celebration of the Queen's birth-day, and her visit in "a buggy drawn by eight horses" to the principal church, and the chiefs and their "women," and the prayer put up for the Queen—a kind of epitome of 'God save the Queen'—form the next subject.

The end of the book is approached suddenly at page 131, by the apparition of a third *jin*, brother to Barri and Bahri, viz., the Jin Hawaii. This *jin* takes the Moonshee and his friend a voyage into the clouds, and here his dream ends.

3. I hardly know what to say about this book, except the first obvious impression after perusal, *viz.*, that it is a strange combination of the real and unreal, of fact and fancy. The author is a fairly read vernacular scholar and mathematician, has read the school-books and other educational works which introduce western notions and things to the native mind, is above some of the prejudices and superstitions of his race, is interested in the advancement of thought in India, and a firm believer in the advantages of the English rule; but, with all this, his knowledge of England as it is, if this book is a fair representation of what he knows of its laws, people, and Government, is dreamy indeed. Probably the fairy scenes he imagines, the exalted majesty of the throne, the pure justice, the perfect order, the untroubled prosperity, represent the average native idea of distant England, and probably too, in its way, this idea is as correct as the average English idea of India. One hardly likes to disturb the dream, or disenchant Utopia.

It is a remarkable feature in the Oriental mind, that it rarely appreciates degrees of excellence. Conditions are either very good or very bad, as it is convenient to represent them; and this dualistic tendency prevents the formation of a true estimate of men and things in the progress of humanity. It is therefore quite natural that Moonsee Kulyan Rai should draw England as perfect. If he had attempted to throw in the shadows, or to admit the existence of crime in the lower orders, revolutionary principles in the middle, and effeminacy in the upper, he would have been confused by his own admissions, and his picture would have been spoiled to the native eye. So, too, I may observe in passing, as regards the administration of Government in this country, there seems to be no middle term in the native view between justice and injustice or oppression. The mere wish to be just counts for nothing. *Insaf* is literally understood after the fashion of Solomon's judgment between the mothers, and the laborious processes of our Courts and the care with

which we search for evidence amidst perjury and lies are little appreciated.

4. To return to the book under review, I think it better to allow wrong impressions of the kind it contains to correct themselves, than to condemn them outright, and therefore I should see no harm in its publication. The language is easy and idiomatic generally, but needs correction in parts, where the writer has erred in his choice of words.

There is thought and originality in his performance, considered as a tale, and I think a reward of Rs. 300 would not be out of place.

M. KEMPSON,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

Reply of Government, to Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No. 4130 A., dated Nynce Tal, the 23rd September, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 801, dated 10th September, 1870, with which you submit a memorandum containing your opinion on the work entitled "Mirat-ul-aql," by Kulyan Rai, of the Meerut Normal School.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that, though the work is not one of high literary excellence in design or execution, it is composed in a good style, and its contents calculated to be entertaining if not to some extent instructive to native readers.

3. The reward of Rs. 300 proposed for the author is appropriate, and is sanctioned.

4. The work is herewith returned.

I have, &c.,

C. A. ELLIOTT,

Offg. Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces.

FORESTS OF THE JHANSIE DIVISION.

*Report by MAJOR G. F. PEARSON, Conservator of Forests,
North-Western Provinces, dated 11th April, 1870.*

I HAVE the honor herewith to forward a report on my tour of inspection to the Jhansie Division. I shall first give a brief description of the Government Forest tracts in each division, and then proceed to make a few remarks on their management, both at present and for the future.

2. *I. Jaloun.*—This district is singularly devoid of trees of all sorts, and there is no forest in it at all. Three grass runnahs, however, are placed under the Forest Department, viz., Teemroo in the Pergunnah Oraie, Putturia in Koonch, and Malikpoor in Jaloun, containing in the aggregate an area of about 4,600 acres.

3. The revenue for 1868-69 amounted to Rs. 662, against an expenditure of Rs. 614; but in the previous year the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,409 against a revenue of Rs. 793. It would seem hardly advisable to go to the expense of cutting the grass, unless it is certain of being sold.

4. The main reason which renders the retention of these grass lands under the Forest Department advisable would seem to be, that if hereafter should it be deemed proper to place a Forest Officer in charge of this division, plantations of acacia (babool or sissoo) might perhaps be advantageously formed on them, as well as on the banks of the Jumna and Betwa rivers; for, considering the great want of forests in the district, it might be worth while to go to some expense to raise even such common sorts of trees as would yield wood for the carts and ploughs of the agricultural population, and also obviate their using the droppings

NOTE.—The areas given do not coincide quite with those in Mr. Webber's report; but in Lullutpore the settlement has since entirely altered the limits of the Government forests, as the village forests had not been assigned when Mr. Webber wrote; and in Jhansie and Jaloun he himself only gives approximate areas.

of the cattle, which is the natural manure of their fields, in place of fuel. In case the runnahs are continued under the management of the Forest Department, the expenditure must be rigorously kept within the income derived from the grass, and, as in past years, no excess under this head must be in any case admitted so long as no regular forest operations are carried on. There should be a net annual income of about Rs. 1,500 from the Jaloun grass lands.

5. *II. Jhansie.*—The Jhansie Government forest lands extend over 23,138 acres. The main portion of them are situated along the Betwa river in the south-east corner of the district, and are known as the Bubeena Forest. This forest, which I examined, contains some small teak along the banks of the Betwa. Besides the above, there are four small patches of very moderate scrub jungle, situated along the east boundary of the district, marching with Humoerpore, and two patches in the Mhow Pergunnah, south-east of Jhansie. These last six forests contain no teak. The area of the Bubeena Forest is upwards of 11,000 acres, or half of the whole.

6. The forest lands of Jhansie differ in no way, either in character or appearance, from the whole of the northern slope of the great Vindhya range, from the Kuttra pass in Mirzapoor, right away as far as the jungles of Baug Tanda and Chiculda, 100 miles west of Indore, and bordering on Guzerat. The main staple of the jungle consists of various species of the prickly acacias growing as scrub bushes; the *khair* (*A. catechu*) and *reunga* (*A. leucoploea*) with one or two creeping acacias being most abundant. Largely mixed with them is the *dhak* in rocky grounds; and mowah trees grow abundantly in the low lands, where there is any depth of earth, and where commonly there is some cultivation. The teak is found along the banks of rivers and nullahs, and occasionally on the sides of the small hills, which rise out of the plain near the rivers and which generally also contain some bamboos of good quality.

7. The rocks throughout these districts seem to be either granite, porphyry or quartz; but there are indications of trap in the Betwa, and in the southern portion of the district, and doubtless in other places also; vegetable mould there is none, except in the valleys and low-lying lands. The hills are bare hard rock, covered with boulders and gravel. It is as hopeless a locality to expect a forest to grow upon as I have seen anywhere.

8. I must differ from Mr. Webber's Report on the Jhansie Forests in regard to the question whether true forests ever existed in the Jhansie Division, as he supposes that such was the case, and that they have been destroyed. No doubt they never have had a fair chance given them, for the reckless cutting and burning of the jungle for dhya cultivation, which has been practised by the jungle tribes here, as elsewhere in every part of Central India, has utterly prevented the formation of a coat of vegetable mould in which a forest could grow; but from long and extended opportunities of observation, I am convinced that it is an error to suppose that good timber of any size *was ever produced* on the north slope of the Vindhya. I cannot say that I have ever seen a single indication of a true forest along the whole of the range, and all natural elements for the production of good timber of any size are certainly wanting. Teak is found in places all along the range; and where it has been protected (as is the case in some parts of Punnah, north of Dumoh; in some small zemindarces north of Saugor, especially in the forfeited State of Shahgurrh, and, I believe, also in Orcha) building timber of moderate size may still be obtained; and I have even seen some beams of large size in the old Shahgurrh and Ratgurrh Forts, which, no doubt, were cut in favorable localities of these hills. In Saugor and Dumoh, since the order was issued forbidding it being cut in 1858, it has made considerable progress; but, nevertheless, I believe I am right in saying that these arid rocks are *not calculated to produce forests*, and that, *as a rule, they never have existed on*

them, and that the jungle *has always been, as now, a miserable scrub.*

9. Still it is, perhaps, in such places as these that the covering of the ground with some sort of tree vegetations is attended with the greatest benefits; it is not necessary here to recapitulate them. But the great practical difficulty to be met in Jhansie is the want of a revenue from which to meet the cost of the operation. Timber there is none for sale; fire-wood is a drug in the market, and the manufacture of kuth or catechu is unknown in Jhansie, though it is practised in the Balabehut jungles of Lullutpoor; and the sale of grass and bamboos, with a very small miscellaneous revenue, is all that can be looked to for revenue.

10. In 1864-65 the revenue amounted to Rs. 2,929, and the expenditure only to Rs. 988, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,000. The establishment was then largely increased according to Mr. Webber's recommendation; but I do not find the result has been satisfactory; for in 1867-68 the actuals (receipts) were Rs. 2,264, or Rs. 700 less than in 1864-65, while the expenditure was Rs. 3,750, or four times what it was before, and a deficit remained of Rs. 1,500, and in 1868-69 the actuals (receipts) were Rs. 2,485, against an expenditure of Rs. 6,879, with a deficit of Rs. 3,400; of the latter Rs. 2,677 was spent on plantations.

11. Of these plantations it is necessary to speak, for Mr. Lang, the Deputy Commissioner, directed my attention to them, as he considered that a great deal of money was being squandered in a useless manner on them. They seem to have been formed with the best intentions at the suggestion

NOTE.—By the Vindhya is meant the mass of hilly country to the north of the Nerbudda river, which is generally characterized by a scarp to the south front, and a gradual slope into plains of the Jumna and Ganges to the north.

of Mr. Webber, and are, properly speaking, nurseries, not plantations. They are formed as follows :—

12. About two acres of land have been roughly fenced in each forest district and planted with seed of teak, mowah, sissoo, and babool in holes about a yard apart, and it was intended that the seedlings should have been transplanted out into the neighbouring jungle.

13. But from various reasons, and chiefly from the difficulty of watering them, this has not been done, and now half the little trees are dead, and the rest are too old to plant out, while for the most part they are all withered by the frost, and choked in the long grass, which is not cleared away from around them ; and, as regards the teak, in many instances, three or four dry and burnt shoots shew that the jungle fires have destroyed the nurseries as well as the rest of the grass, and that the teak seedlings were only coppices from the original roots, like most of their neighbours in the forest. Even if they were transplanted (as some few have been) they must by necessity die off, because we cannot keep young trees at any distance from the wells regularly watered, and transplanted trees are very delicate, and would require watering for some years after removal from the nurseries ; so that the money spent on nurseries is wasted.

14. But the watering of these nurseries is now carried out at the cost of about Rs. 2,000 a year, and if the trees were planted out in the forest, they could never be watered at all, for the rocky nature of the ground will not admit of wells being made except in certain places, and at a very considerable expense.

15. And, indeed, it may be taken as an accepted fact, that plantations can never be carried on successfully in a *rough way* ; if they are made at all they must be worked on a *proper organized system*, with regular supervision. This supervision the district officer can never afford time to give in distant parts of the forest, and as the money at present is *being*

simply wasted, I have requested that further expenditure under this head should be stopped.

16. There are also some plantations of babool in the Mote Porgunnah, which have been made some years ago (I believe by Mr. Jonkinson); but from being sown broad-cast, the young trees have come up exceedingly densely in some places, and not at all in others. It would be advisable to convert these into a sort of mixed timber, and coppice plantation; but the Deputy Commissioner tells me that he cannot get the people to do the work even on promise of having the produce of the thinnings gratis, and in that case, it is perhaps hardly worth while to spend more money on them, and they may be let alone to take their chance.

17. It seems to me then that the most practical work to turn our attention to in Jhansie is *to take care of the teak*, as this will, if looked after, certainly attain a sufficient size to be very useful for all ordinary building purposes; and also, if possible, to cover the Government forests with a certain amount of trees which in time might yield a proportion of vegetable mould, in which a better class of forest would grow up; and to do any good in this way our great battle must be with the jungle fires.

18. Any attempt to keep out fire at first on an extensive scale would be too costly, and would be nearly certain to be unsuccessful. But there is no reason why it should not be attempted on a small scale on the teak-bearing tracts, which are conveniently situated along the river-bank, and I have instructed the Darogah how to proceed to clear a broad line by burning the grass while green to certain width outside the teak-bearing tract, and so isolating it from the rest of the grass plains. If the attempt be successful for a year or two in the teak tracts, the area to be protected from fire might be extended hereafter by degrees.

19. Added to this, the teak must be equally protected for some years from being *hacked, cut, or injudiciously thinned*, on

any pretext whatever ; and if also the mowah, huldoo and bamboos, wherever found, be reserved, I think little more at present can be done. It may be said that the Government forest lands are already marked off by low pillars of a very good pattern, which is a good work effected, as the Government right to act as they please in the forest cannot be called into question. The Jhansie forest rules, which have been sanctioned by Government, seem to provide for all this.

20. *III. Lullutpore.*—The area of forest lands in this district belonging to Government amounts to over 100,000 acres, as marked off after the recent settlement, and the greater portion of these have been regularly demarcated, and pillars have been erected to denote the boundary. The main portion of the forest lies along the Betwa in the north-east and north-west corners of the district ; in the south in Balabehut, and in the south-east in Pergunnah Marowra Nurhut, the latter being known as the Lukunjeer forest tract. It is a mixed forest of terminalias, acacias, diospyros, teak and bamboos of entirely the same description as that which forms the mass of the jungles in the Saugor and Dumoh districts of the Central Provinces. Indeed, the Lukunjeer jungle is only a continuation of the Shahgurrh and Heerapoor forests of Saugor, which contain a large amount of small teak of indifferent quality.

21. The system of dhya cultivation, or of cutting and burning the jungle for the purpose of rearing a crop of millet (kodoo or kotkee) has largely prevailed in this district, and has mainly contributed to the destruction of the forests. It is to be feared, that though prohibited, it is still carried on here, even in the Government forests. It has been put down almost everywhere in the Central Provinces, and it should be at once suppressed in the Government forests of this district

also ; and there should be no greater difficulty in doing so here than there was in the Central Provinces.

22. There is a considerable amount of teak in various places. It has suffered terribly from repeated coppicing, and it may be presumed that the roots of the old stumps are for the most part too much exhausted to produce vigorous shoots. But its condition does not seem worse than that of the teak in Saugor when its conservation was first taken up, and the progress that it has made there in the last ten years is considerable. For although it is not to be supposed that the gnarled and crooked shoots, which are now seen to spring up from the old roots, will ever grow into large or straight timber trees ; yet a careful examination will shew that among them, even now, there are a number of straight young trees which are independent seedlings, and which it may be presumed will eventually become vigorous young trees. Every year that the forests are protected the number of these seedlings will increase, and it is to be hoped that in time they may supplant the crooked shoots which spring from old roots, and the only value of which is to cover and protect the ground on which a healthy young forest may be produced. There seems no reason to despair of this taking place, for all over the north and west sides of Saugor a fair show of teak growing up on all sides, and the forest of Lukunjeer in Lullutpoor is *bonâ fide* a portion of the same plateau.

23. The following is a statement of the principal teak tracts in Lullutpoor, and a sort of approximate area of them :—

1.—A long slip of about two square miles in area extending along the Betwa, north-west of Talbehut. This is similar to, and indeed a portion of the Bubeena teak forest in Jhansie on the opposite side of the Betwa, which was described in the last section.

2.—The Hurruspoor tract south of Talbehut, 50 acres.

3.—The Sconce tract, 10 miles south-west from Lullutpoor, about one-third of a square mile, very poor in quality.

4.—The Doodhai tract ; this is a huge mixed forest, but there is a small patch of teak, about 30 acres.

5.—The Parolo Forest in the Balabehut jungles ; about 60 acres of teak.

6.—The Muddenpoor Forest on the Dussan river, south-east of Lullutpoor, about 30 acres of teak.

7.—The Lukunjcer Forest, bordering on Demony and Shahgurh in Saugor ; here there are some 28,000 acres of mixed forest, in the whole of which teak exists more or less, but of which probably one-fourth is principally a teak forest, the best being along the valley of the Dussan river, where, on the Saugor side, there are now some very fair young trees growing up, and where eventually it may be advisable to mark off a special reserve in Lullutpoor, as the teak from this place could be floated down the Dussan into the northern districts, where it is much required.

24. I marched by jungle paths a distance of at least 50 miles, from Malthone to Shahgurh, along the line of hills which separates Lullutpoor from the Saugor District, passing from Saugor into Lullutpoor and back again into Saugor, with a view to examining this last tract of jungle, which is the principal teak forest of Lullutpoor. It must be borne in mind that this is very nearly, if not quite, the most northerly point where teak is found growing indigenously, and it certainly seems as if it were dying out here, for in no case is the teak north of the Nerbudda equal in quality to that south of the same river, and indeed the further north one goes from the Nerbudda, the poorer the quality of the timber seems to become.

25. From the above statement it will be seen that Lullutpoor has a fair amount of forest tracts, though they are generally very badly situated for export. Moreover, besides its

timber, it possesses copper mines and iron in abundance; catechu is also manufactured, and lac gathered here; but I am informed that, for some reason, for the last two or three years, the catechu-makers have not appeared in these forests.

26. The great difficulty in regard to these forests is the revenue, the only forest produce for which there is a sale being bamboos and teak; and nothing can be expected from the teak till time has been allowed for it to grow up. But there ought to be some revenue realized from grazing, as I am aware that large herds of cattle come from Saugor, and probably also from the Bhilsa direction, to graze here. But except teak and bamboos, all the commoner sorts of wood are simply a drug in the market, and there is no sale for them whatever, as the people are terribly impoverished, and the country has been decimated by famine and disease, and there is no single town of even the most moderate pretensions in the district. The scanty wants of the population for wood are met from the village forests and zemindaree estates.

27. Under these circumstances the revenue has not exceeded Rs. 1,250 hitherto. During the current year it may possibly reach Rs. 2,000; but with every care it is not likely to exceed Rs. 2,500 for some years to come.

28. As regards the manner in which the allotment for conservancy should be spent, I would suggest that as Rs. 1,000 will not go far in the conservancy of 100,000 acres of forest, that attention *should entirely be directed to the conservation of the best patches of teak forest.* To this end broad-*lines* should be cleared and burned round any of such places as seem conveniently situated for protection, so as to prevent the jungle fires spreading into them. The Seonee teak tract, west of Lullutpoor, seemed to me to be particularly well situated for such protection, and perhaps some small tracts in the Dussan valley may also be selected for similar conservation.

29. But dhya should be suppressed in all Government forests, and if this is done, and the teak generally protected, it is as much (together with the small amount of fire conservancy suggested above) as the Civil Officers can be possibly expected to effect, unless a special Forest Officer be appointed.

GENERAL REMARKS.

30. Two or three points have been carefully considered by me in my visit to the Jhansie District, they are :—

1st.—Whether it is necessary to appoint a Forest Officer to its charge.

2nd.—Whether it is necessary to make plantations in the Jaloun and Jhansie Districts.

3rd.—The general supply of building timber.

-31. As regards the appointment of a Forest Officer, there can be no doubt that much progress in forest conservancy cannot be expected without one, for it is impossible for the Civil Officers, however willing they may be, to give any attention to distant jungles, where other duties rarely take them. But I cannot say that I think that at present the appointment of an officer would be attended by any special development of the revenue, and as far as the conservancy is concerned, matters are yet in such an elementary state that it hardly seems as if an officer could be of much use. But as the teak grows up, in a few year's time it may certainly be advisable to appoint a Forest Officer here to look after it, and regulate its sale; and as was originally proposed by me, I would still suggest that after two or three years, when the Doon Forests, it is to be hoped, may have been put in good order, the extra officer sanctioned for the Doon might be

Note by Col. J. Davidson, Deputy Commissioner of Lullutpoor.—Where the rich black soil prevails, the people do not care about manuring their fields; but in the lighter tracts it is different, and the value of the crop greatly depends on the quantity of manure employed. If not required for fuel, it would probably soon be employed for fields near the village sites.

removed to Jhansie. The fact is that at present every officer whose services can be obtained would be employed more usefully, and on far more important works, elsewhere; and when there seems some hope of realizing a better revenue here, an officer may be, perhaps, spared for the charge. But at the same time I am of opinion that the Lullutpoor Forests from their situations are not likely to be *ever* very important, as there is so much teak in Sangor, and also in Orcha (Tehree), so that the Lullutpoor Forests (which are, as it were, situated between the two) will probably not be much drawn upon, except for local wants, which never can be very large.

Secondly.—As regards fuel plantations in Jaloun and Jhansie, of course their establishment would depend entirely on the appointment of an officer to the charge of the forests of this division. There can hardly be a doubt that plantations would be a benefit in localities so singularly denuded of all trees as these two districts are, if it were only to divert the droppings of the cattle to their proper use, as manure to the fields, instead of their being burnt up as fuel. The babool grows vigorously here, and the sissoo also would grow readily, and I do not know that there need be any practical difficulty in establishing plantations. But the Deputy Commissioner of Jhansie told me that at present in that district the people do not use all the manure that is available to them; so there seems no urgent demand for fuel plantations at present on this ground. It is to be hoped, however, that by degrees they may arrive at a sufficient intellectual status to see the benefit of using *all the manure they can get*; and the fact that they do not use it at present should not perhaps deter us from providing for the possibility of their doing so hereafter, and *in due course if an officer can be spared* perhaps some plantations should be commenced in these districts; at present, however, the people will not even give their labour to thin the babool plantations made by Mr. Jonkinson, when offered the proceeds of such thinnings in return for their labour.

Thirdly.—As regards a supply of building timber to these districts. The only wood procurable at present is sâl, purchased at Cawnpore at Rs. 1-14-0 per cubic foot, and mowah, which is generally used for all public buildings on account of the great expense of sâl. But the mowah is valuable also for its flower; and should not be cut for timber if other wood were procurable. Teak pieces from Orcha are only procurable of very moderate dimensions, and not larger than from 6 to 9 inches in diameter, and 15 to 20 feet in length. The common timbers in Lullutpore are sal, tendoo, and huldoo, and these, judging from the beams I saw in the new Police guard-house at Lullutpoor, are exceedingly indifferent. I would strongly recommend that sometime when the demand in the Kumaon and Gurhwal Forests is slack, that a raft of 500 or 1,000 logs of sâl be sent to Cawnpore by the Forest Department, and that it should be put up to auction in small lots, full notice being given all over the Jhansie Division, and perhaps a priority of selection at certain prices being given before the auction to persons *bonâ fide* from those districts. Even if less money was realized to the Forest Department than would be the case by selling the timber at the Forest Depôts, there need be no fear of the price not covering the cost of bringing the timber to Cawnpore, while the act would be one of great benefit to these southern districts of the North-Western Provinces which are so remote from all timber-producing forests.

I have, &c.,
G. F. PEARSON, MAJOR,
Conservator of Forests, N.-W. P.

NOTE.—Since writing the above report, I have heard that sâl has now become much cheaper at Allahabad and Cawnpore,—probably from the Nepal Forests, which have been closed for the last two years, being opened again. But the above observations were made from information on the spot, and enquiries at Allahabad from the Railway Officers, and at Cawnpore from Natives.

Government reply on above to Conservator of Forests, North-Western Provinces, No. 139 F.-C., dated Nynee Tal, the 28th June, 1870.

Jaloun.—States that the grass preserves should remain under the Conservator, and endeavours should, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor considers, be made to establish the growth of wood in them. But no considerable expense should be incurred for the purpose. Babool seed should be sown before the rains, and would probably come up, as in the Jhansie preserves. Certainly any addition to the trees in the bare and bleak country referred to is an object to be kept in view.

2. *Jhansie.*—It is to be regretted that the outlay upon these plantations should have been to a great extent thrown away. It cannot be supposed that they would have succeeded without a large expenditure. They could not have been kept weeded and clear of the jungle, which has choked the young trees, except at a considerable outlay; and doubtless attempts at planting them out would have been attended with the result stated by Conservator, who has acted rightly in desiring further expenditure on watering and tending the trees to be put a stop to.

3. The measures proposed in regard to conservation of the existing forests; applying those for preservation from fire first to the teak forests, and gradually extending them on forests of other kinds, is approved.

4. The Conservator disapproves of the system now in force for collection of minor produce by the Forest Department at depôts and sale there, and shows the results to have been small. He is requested to report how he would propose to meet the demand which exists to some extent for this produce, bamboos, charcoal, fire-wood, &c., so that it may be made remunerative.

5. *Lullutpore.*—Enquiry will be made of the Commissioner in regard to the supposed failure to completely suppress dhya

cultivation, and the necessity for doing so impressed upon him.

6. The measures of conservancy proposed seem all that can be undertaken. Some reduction in the cost of establishment may, His Honor considers, be effected, and the amount should henceforth be limited to Rs. 1,000 per annum, the Deputy Commissioner being allowed to arrange in regard to Darogah as seems to him best.

7. *General Remarks.*—The appointment of a special forest officer should certainly be left to the future, and as Conservator suggests, the measure may be further considered when the Doon Forest arrangements have been established on a thoroughly satisfactory footing.

8. His Honor is not of opinion that Government is called upon to take the exceptional course proposed to make a supply of sâl wood available for these districts.

9. The report is of general interest, and will be published, with a few omissions, in the Selections.

10. The remarks on the question of the former existence of forest on the table-land north of the Nerbudda, and on the northern limit of teak forests, are interesting, and His Honor is inclined to agree with Major Pearson's opinions.

MEMORANDUM ON THE MYNPOORIE SYSTEM OF KHUSRA SURVEY,

*By M. A. McCONAGHEY, ESQUIRE, Settlement Officer,
Mynpoorie.*

THE Ameen's first proceeding on commencing the survey of a village is to look out for a level and open place near the boundary for his base-line. An oosur plain, if available, should be selected. One end of the base-line should rest on or near the boundary, and the other end should lie in the direction of the centre of the village. This latter condition is not, however, very material. The line should be of very fair length, and should not contain any fraction of a chain; this to ensure perfect accuracy in scaling off on paper. A 2 (see accompanying diagram) represents this base-line. The next step is to select a series of flag-points all round the village boundary, inside or outside as may be most convenient, and *as far distant as possible from each other*, provided that each one is visible from the two immediately to the right and left of it. The figures 1 2 3.....18 represent these flag-points, and the broken line the village boundary.

Inside this circle of flag-points, a second circle, A B C D.....K, must be chosen. These points should also be as far apart from each other and from the outer line as compatible with the condition that A must be seen from 1 2 3 K and B, B from 3 4 5 A and C, C from 5 6 7 B and D.; and so on.

This being done, the Ameen begins his survey by delineating, according to proper scale, his base-line on the sheet of paper which will in course of time become the village map. The instruments used are the plane-table, brass sight, scale, chain and cross-staff.

The table is first taken to A, is placed in a position parallel to the plane of the earth's surface, and turned round until the base-line on paper corresponds in direction with that on the ground; then, by means of the sight, a line is drawn from A in the direction of flag-point 3. Having done this, the Ameen removes the table to 2, fixes it by A, and draws another line from 2 in the direction of 3. The intersection of these two lines will of course give the position of 3 on paper. A 3 and 2 3, are chained up most carefully on the ground, and scaled off on the map; and until the distances by scale and chain correspond to a fraction, the Ameen has strict orders not to leave this first triangle. He will, in a similar manner, map off the triangle A 1 2. He has, then, got four points accurately fixed in position on his map, and from these he can, without difficulty, determine B. Having got B, he determines 4, and so on with the triangulation.

From what I have now stated, it is evident that the flag-points have been so selected, and such a system has been pursued, that, no matter at what flag-point the table is placed, there always will be *two or more other fixed points* already delineated on the map by means of which the table can be put in a position similar to its original one, *viz.*, parallel to the surface of the earth, and with the base-line on the map in the same plane with, and parallel to, the base-line on the ground. This ensures great accuracy in fixing the table, which is really the most important point of all.

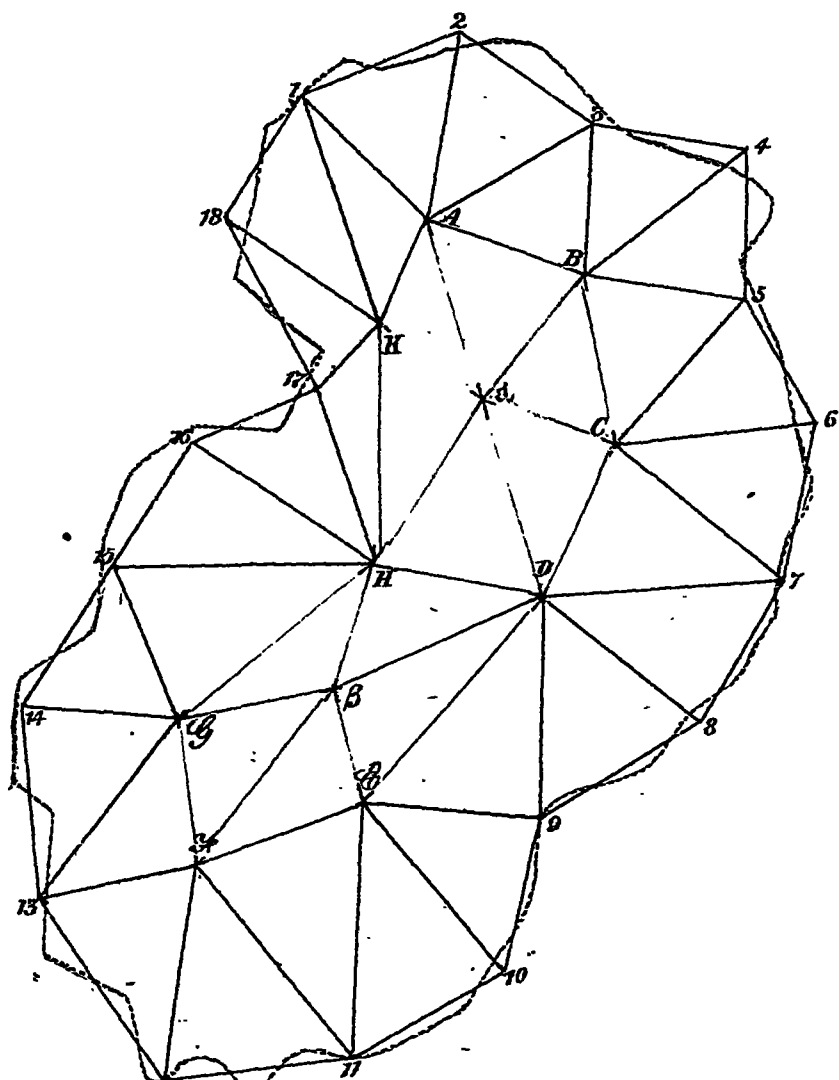
Every line in the triangulation is chained up by the Ameen, and if a difference is discovered between the renderings by chain and scale which cannot be accounted for by inequalities or irregularities in the surface of the ground, he must cry back at once, search for his mistake, find it out, and rectify it before proceeding further. It may appear unnecessary waste of time to have every line chained up, but it is just as well to be on the safe side, and besides, during the chaining up the intersections of field-enclosures, roads,

lanes, water-courses, &c., are marked off on the lines and on the ground also. This comes in very useful afterwards in interior plotting.

When the Ameen has got nine or ten triangles (for instance, the block 1 A B C D 8 7 6 5 4 3 2) mapped, he has instructions to close in on the original point, and thereby test what he has done, *viz.*, he closes in from D to A. If these points are visible from each other, so much the better; but if not, he can throw out one or more intermediate connecting points, such as α . If the line α A closes in correctly, and chains up well, the Ameen may confidently assure himself that the block to the outside of line 1 A α D 8 is accurately surveyed. In like manner, he will work round to G and close in on D, throwing out a point β (or more if necessary), and complete the triangulation series so far. He will then work up to A, close in finally, and report through his Girdawur to the Moonserim that the skeleton-map is complete.

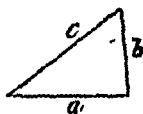
The Girdawur, having only six Ameens under him, has had several opportunities (if the village is a large one) of examining the Ameen's work during its progress, and therefore need not again test it on completion; but the Moonserim must check it thoroughly before the Ameen is allowed to proceed further. On hearing the Girdawur's report, he goes to the spot, and, by taking lines across the triangles, measuring offsets to the flag-points at intervals, and joining points which were not connected directly by the Ameen, he satisfies himself of the general character of the map. The Sudder Moonserim, or, perhaps, even the officer in charge of the survey, may come across the map at its skeleton stage, and putal it, but this does not do away with the final putal of the Moonserim.

The next step is to fill in the actual boundary-line. This is done by taking offsets from the lines 1 2, 2 3, 3 4, &c., and also by aid of the plane table when the perpendicular distance exceeds a chain. I should have mentioned above that very



These five figures are:—

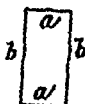
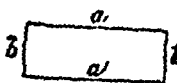
(1) Right-angled triangle,



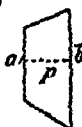
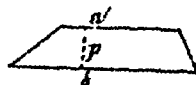
(2) Triangle not containing a right angle,.....



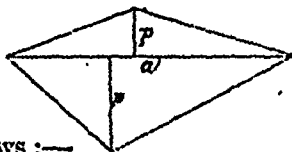
(3) Rectangle,



(4) Quadrilateral, with two sides parallel,



(5) Trapezium,.....



Their areas are calculated as follows:—

$$(1) \text{ Area} = \frac{ab}{2}$$

$$(2) \text{ Area} = \frac{ap}{2}$$

$$(3) \text{ Area} = ab$$

$$(4) \text{ Area} = \frac{a+b}{2} \times p$$

$$(5) \text{ Area} = \frac{a}{2} (p+p')$$

The staff which one officer can thoroughly superintend is:—

4 Sudder Moonserims.
8 Moonserims.

24 Girdawurs.
144 Measuring-parties.

M. A. McCONAGHEY,

Settlement Officer of Mynpoorie.

PRACTICE OF INOCULATION IN THE BENARES
DIVISION.

*Report by R. M. MILNE, ESQ., M.B., Officiating Superintendent
of Vaccination, dated Benares, the 1st April, 1870.*

I HAVE the honour to request that you will forward, for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the following remarks on the practice of inoculation in the Benares Division:—

2. The ravages of small-pox had been so appalling in England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, that the introduction of inoculation in 1721 was at once welcomed by the majority of the population. This practice had been prevalent in Turkey since its introduction from Circassia in the sixteenth century by two Italian physicians, Emanuel Timoni and Jacques Pylarini, who get the credit of introducing the custom into Europe.

3. The earliest record we have of it in India is far more ancient, and is found in the works of the Hindoo sage Dhanwantari, who was physician to Vikram, King of Ujein, and wrote about 57 B.C. It is here worthy of remark that the pundits of Southern India while they accept Dhanwantari's description of inoculation in the *Saktheya Grantham* as orthodox, scout the description of a kind of vaccination in the same work as a recent interpolation. The most learned of the pundits in Northern India go much further, and throw doubts on the authenticity of the whole work.

4. In Benares inoculation is said to have been discovered by the *Brahmins*, and by them handed over to the *Malis*, who are the special worshippers of *Sitla*, the goddess of small-pox. In the present day, however, its practice is not confined to the *Malis*, but is also performed by *Kaisths* and a few *Brahmins*, and the custom is not, as we would expect were the Brahmanical theory of its discovery true, co-existent with the

INOCULATION IN BENARES DIVISION

Hindoo religion, but is confined to Bengal proper, the Benares Division, the Himalayas, the hilly parts of the Punjab, and some portions of the Bombay Presidency.

5. In illustration of the circumscribed limits of inoculation in the parts more immediately under consideration, the following tables, for which I am indebted to Doctor Sutherland of Lucknow, are here introduced. It will be observed that Jounpore, the only district in the Allahabad Division in which inoculation prevails, is here included in the Benares Division :—

| No. | Division. | Jails. | No. of Prisoners. | Percentage plain-ly marked by natural small-pox. | Percentage plain-ly marked by inoculation. | Total percentage of those marked by small-pox inoculation. | Percentage protected. |
|-----|-----------|--|-------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------|
| 1 | BENARES. | { Benares, Mirzapore, Ghazeepore, Jounpore, Azimgurh, Goruckpore, | ... | 100 | 62 | 18 | 20 |
| 2 | | | ... | 400 | 40 | 16 | 44 |
| 3 | | | ... | 100 | 23 | 24 | 53 |
| 4 | | | ... | 100 | 39 | 18 | 43 |
| 5 | | | ... | 100 | 46 | 23 | 31 |
| 6 | | | ... | 100 | 68 | 12 | 20 |
| | | Total | 900 | 46 | 18 | 64 | 36 |
| 1 | OUDH. | { Lucknow C. P., Ditto Jail Fyzabad, Gondah, Seetapore, Sultanpore, | ... | 200 | 97 | 0 | 3 |
| 2 | | | ... | 200 | 96 | 0 | 4 |
| 3 | | | ... | 200 | 93 | 0 | 7 |
| 4 | | | ... | 200 | 81 | 0 | 19 |
| 5 | | | ... | 200 | 82 | 6 | 12 |
| 6 | | | ... | 95 | 98 | 0 | 2 |
| | | Total | 1095 | 91 | 1 | 92 | 8 |

Here we find that while 18 per cent. of the prisoners in the Benares District bore distinct marks of having been inoculated; but one per cent. was found so marked in the adjacent province of Oudh. This one per cent. even Dr. Sutherland thinks a mistake, as in those cases the marks were described as multiple, while the mark of inoculation is always single.

6. In addition to the resident inoculators of the castes above-mentioned, many *Bengalis* cross over from Sarun every spring, and continue their operations during the hot weather; thus an

inoculator, unless he is a known resident, is always described as a *Bengali* or *Purbi*. This custom, though a little more prevalent towards the eastern side of the Division, is nearly equally common in the various districts, if we except the southern part of Mirzapore where it is unknown, and Bustee where there are no resident inoculators; but the people to a certain extent avail themselves of the services of the itinerant *Bengali* inoculators.

7. The mode of procedure here practised differs in several important particulars from that described by Doctor Charles, as seen near the Presidency, and also from what was until lately seen in the Kumaon hills. It is something as follows:—

The inoculator having arranged preliminaries regarding the number of children to be operated on and the fee for each, selects, with the concurrence of the parents, a lucky day, such as Monday or Friday, for his operations. On that day he commences work by producing an image of *Silla*, which he carries about with him; and, having propitiated the goddess by prayer and offering, triturates in a shell a few small-pox crusts with a little water and certain spices,* which they profess to hold a secret, and by means of which they affirm they can modify to any degree the activity of the virus. He then takes an instrument resembling a nail flattened at the thicker end, and with it punctures a place about the size of an eight anna piece on the outer side of the fore-arm in males and the upper arm in females. On this spot some of the crust solution or some fresh small-pox matter is then rubbed, and a piece of cloth fastened over the part. The inoculated children are allowed to play with the others until the appearance of febrile symptoms about the sixth or seventh day. Then the inoculator makes each of his little patients swallow a few small-pox crusts. This they say is necessary to appease the goddess, who is supposed to be angry at her

* These, the vaccinators who were formerly inoculators tell me, are saffron to increase and curd to reduce the strength of the fever.

rights having been interfered with. The children are now confined to the house, and, as a rule, are not permitted to go out until the eruption begins to fade, about the fourteenth or sixteenth day. During this time the other people belonging to the house in which the inoculated children reside are allowed to hold communication with, but not to touch, any of the other villagers on pain of being pronounced unclean. Should any one of these not have had small-pox, either naturally, or by inoculation, no further restriction is placed on him, but he is treated with a little medicated conserve, and is directed to breathe over a few cloves to prevent his catching the infection.

8. Regarding the measures adopted to prevent the spread of the disease, statements vary considerably. Some *Bengal* inoculators allege that previous to the operation all the infants, delicate children, and unprotected adults, are removed to a separate house, and are there secreted until danger is past. This degree of care is, however, in this district exceptional, for the majority affirm that the recently inoculated children are allowed to play with the others during the greater part of their illness. The attempts of segregation must, as a rule, be practised in a very loose way, for all the inoculators I have asked have admitted that the small-pox is occasionally spread by the inoculator, and this is in the opinion of many the reason why small-pox is in this district more prevalent during the spring and hot months, when the inoculator is at work, than at other seasons.

9. The mortality direct from inoculated small-pox depends much on the care of the operator. On its introduction into England it was about two per cent. of the operations performed, and even when done with the greatest care, in the Small-pox and Inoculation Hospital was never less than three per mille. In Bengal the actual death-rate from the operation is believed by Dr. Wise to be from a half to one and a half per cent., which Dr. Charles, after mentioning instances when the mortality was so high as 30 and

even 50 per cent. and so low as only 0·73 per cent., states as his belief that, with proper precautions, the mortality might here be reduced to the minimum recorded, *i. e.*, three per mille. From the reports of various inoculators, and from the number of cases that have come under my own notice, I am inclined to consider the mortality in this division to be nearly two per cent. of the cases operated on.

10. But the great danger of inoculation does not lie in the mortality direct from the operation, but in its spreading the disease it is supposed to remedy, by multiplying the foci of contagion. For, though small-pox thus introduced into the blood usually produces a mild form of the disease on the individual operated on, still this mild form is so contagious that it may give rise to virulent small-pox on any unprotected person who comes within the sphere of its contagion. Thus it was found that during the first thirty years, after the practice had become common in England, the mortality from small-pox in proportion to 1,000 deaths from all causes rose from seventy-four to ninety-five, and in London alone from fifty-six to ninety-six. Thus, as Dr. Seaton says,—“it was becoming evident that unless inoculation could be made by compulsion universal, it would be better for the community that it should be abandoned altogether.” This large increase in the mortality was doubtless in a great measure caused by the very reprehensible way in which inoculation was generally carried on in England, for the report of the Royal College of Physicians for 1807, after remarking that, “however beneficial the inoculation of the small-pox may have been to individuals, it appears to have kept up a constant source of contagion which has been the means of increasing the number of deaths by what is called the natural disease,” goes on to say, “it cannot be doubted but that the mischief has been extended by the inconsiderate manner in which great numbers of persons ever since the introduction of vaccination, are still every year inoculated with small-pox, and afterwards required to attend two or three times a

week at the places of inoculation through every stage of their illness."

11. Though instances of small-pox having been spread by inoculation come more or less frequently under the notice of every observer, it is difficult to estimate the actual damage done in any particular locality. The restrictions undergone by inoculated households in this division are quite inadequate to prevent the infection spreading. In Bengal it is usual for all the children in a village to be inoculated at the same time, but here it seldom happens that more than a single household is inoculated at a time; while the unprotected adults, delicate children, and infants under one year old are allowed to stay in the house with the inoculated children, and by way of prophylactic, are treated with a conserve of ginger, turmeric, and asafetida. True it is that clothes are not sent to the washerman until the inoculation is completed, but then they are never subjected to the influence of boiling water, but are washed along with the other clothes from the village. This is said to be a frequent means of infection, and I can quite believe it, as the *dhobies* themselves are never inoculated, for even a *mati* looses caste if he inoculates a *dhobie* or a *chumar*. The restrictions regarding the services of the barber, the eating of fish, and the giving of alms, seem to me rather useless while the adults of the house are permitted to go about the village.

12. The danger of infection also depends on the number of persons in the vicinity who are not protected against small-pox. In Dr. Sutherland's table, we find the unprotected amount to 36 per cent., while Doctor Charles gives 10 per cent. as the average near Calcutta. Supposing these numbers to be approximately correct, inoculation performed with equal care in both places is at least three times more dangerous to the general population in the district of Benares than it is in the neighbourhood of Calcutta.

13. Since the inoculators discovered that their operations were discountenanced by the Government, they have been

more careful and secret in the movements than they were formerly; still every year, especially in February and March, not only do several cases of death from the operation come under my notice, but on enquiring into the origin of outbreaks of small-pox, it not unfrequently happens that I can trace these to the operations of the inoculator. At first I thought the inoculators might be punished under the "*spreading of contagious disease*" Sections of the Penal Code, but since I discovered my mistake, I have confined myself to the *sua-viter in modo* while dealing with them. In this way, and by giving small rewards during their apprenticeship, and by appointing the more suitable of them vaccinators, I have been able to gain over several. There lately, while in the Bustee District, I heard of the death of two adults from small-pox in a house where a *mali* had a week or two before inoculated a child. This man was after some time got hold of, and is now learning vaccination with a brother convert, a Government vaccinator. Unfortunately, however, not a few of the inoculators who have promised to practice vaccination have kept their word; in fact only those who have been, or expect to be, appointed vaccinators, and who could not earn much more at their own work.

14. Last year an attempt was made to get all the inoculators in the district to practice vaccination. Many of them consented, and were taught but after a few weeks they all gave it up, and returned to their own work, taking with them the vaccine instruments with which they were supplied. These they showed to the villagers, and said that Government had authorized them to inoculate, and had given them instruments for that purpose. The reasons the inoculators gave for renouncing vaccination was that the people would give them no fee for vaccination, which they said they could get from the Government vaccinator for nothing. Under these circumstances, it became evident that until inoculation were made penal, the people would continue to cultivate it.

15. There are three measures, any one of which Government may adopt with reference to the subject. The first (*a*) is

to trust to the advance of education and vaccination among the people. Vaccination will doubtless in the end prevail, but its progress must needs be slow among a people having strong religious prejudices in favour of inoculation. The second (b) is the regulation of inoculation, such as was proposed by Doctor Charles for Bengal Proper. In a country where inoculation is almost universal, and where precautions are taken by the people themselves to prevent the infection spreading, such a measure may be feasible, while Government is not in a position to provide vaccination for the masses; but in this district, where so large a proportion of the inhabitants is unprotected, and where the social restrictions on inoculated households are so lax, such a measure would, by encouraging the practice, but magnify the danger. The third measure (c) is prohibitory.

16. This may be either confined to the cities or applicable to the whole Division. As there is a much greater chance of inoculation giving rise to cases of small-pox when it is performed in crowded bazars than in isolated villages, the Bengal Council in their Act IV. of 1865, made it penal for any one to inoculate small-pox in, or for any inoculated person to enter within forty days after the operation, any of the large cities of the Province. A similar prohibition might with great advantage be enforced for this Division. This measure is more particularly applicable in cases where the staff of vaccinators is not sufficient to protect the inhabitants, or when the people refuse to accept their services. In cases where the vaccinators are sufficiently numerous to meet the wants of the people, and where inoculation is carelessly practised among a semi-protected population, I think it would be advisable to stop the practice altogether; but let me repeat that this measure cannot with fairness be adopted until Government provides a staff of vaccinators sufficient to protect the annual birth-rate.

17. Taking the population of this Division at eight millions, and calculating the annual birth-rate at 25 per mille.

we find there are some 200,000 children who ought to be vaccinated yearly. According to Doctor Pearson's standard, each vaccinator should be able to protect 300 children per mensem, or 1,500 a season. At this rate it would require about 133 vaccinators to protect the rising population. The Government establishment at present consists of 28 vaccinators, one to each tehsil; this number would therefore require to be quadrupled. As it would not be necessary to increase the superintending force, the actual increase of cost to Government would be but small—only Rs. 7,728 per annum.

18. If inoculation were now prohibited in this Division, and sanction given for the above increase, the better class of inoculators who are now earning two or three hundred rupees a season, and who have hitherto refused all offers of joining the Vaccination Department, would, on finding their present lucrative employment gone, be glad to accept Government service; and I have no doubt but that with a hundred of these men in our ranks we would soon be able to put vaccination in this Division on a firm basis.

I have, &c.,

R. M. MILNE, M. B., ASST. SURGN.,

Offg. Supdt. Vaccination.

From Officiating Superintendent-General of Vaccination, to Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, dated Almorah, the 6th June, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1904 A., dated Allahabad, the 5th May, 1870, and to apologize for the delay in replying to it, but it reached me while absent on a tour of inspection of the Gurhwal Dispensaries, and the Vaccine Report of the Bengal Government, to which it has reference, had been left behind in my office in Almorah.

2. I entirely agree in the opinion expressed by Doctor Charles that inoculation, if practised under proper conditions,

ought not to be discouraged by Government, unless they are prepared to incur the large expense which is required for the entertainment of an efficient Vaccine Establishment. There is, however, a great difference between the North-West Provinces and the Government of Lower Bengal. In Bengal, as I gather from Doctor Charles' report, the practise of inoculation is all but universal. In the North-Western Provinces it is unknown in the Commissionerships of Rohilkhund, Agra, Meerut, Jhansie, and in five out of the six Districts of Allahabad, and it is practised only in the Commissionerships of Benares and Goruckpore, and in the District of Jounpore. Even in these divisions of the country inoculation is not practised on the same extensive scale that it is in Lower Bengal, and many of the inoculators are not natives of these Provinces, but are Bengalis, who come to the North-West on a sort of inoculation tour, and return to their homes in Bengal after the expiration of the vaccine season.

3. Although the practice of inoculation, when conducted on a very extensive scale, is undoubtedly beneficial to the community, it is the very reverse when conducted on a small scale. If, for example, an inoculator comes to a large city, and inoculates two hundred persons, the result, however beneficial to the two hundred inoculated, is most pernicious to the thousands who remain uninoculated, as an epidemic of small-pox, originating from these inoculations is almost certain to spread over the whole community.

4. In this respect, the difference between inoculation and vaccination is very great. If in the same place, instead of two hundred inoculations, the same number of vaccinations had been performed, the persons vaccinated would have been equally gainers, and the thousands remaining unvaccinated would have been no worse off, though no better than they were before the vaccinator came to the place.

5. With regard to the supposed failure of vaccination in India, as a protective against future attacks of small-pox,

that they should, if possible, be induced to abandon inoculation and become vaccinators.

9. Dr. Milne, Superintendent of Benares Circle, is of opinion that if an annual grant of Rs. 500 were made to him, he would in a short time be able to enlist almost all the inoculators in the Benares Circle, and entertain them as vaccinators. It would, however, be necessary to treat these men somewhat differently from ordinary vaccinators.

10. Few, perhaps none of them, can read or write, and their returns of numbers vaccinated would necessarily be written by others, so that implicit confidence could not be placed in them. It would also be necessary that Dr. Milne should be able to guarantee to them that their salary would be paid regularly so long as they behaved themselves properly, and that they would not be dismissed merely on account of the comparatively small number of operations performed by them.

A grant of money given one year and withdrawn the next would do more harm than good.

I have, &c.,

W. WATSON, M. B.,

Offg. Supdt. Genl. of Vaccination,

North-Western Provinces.

Extract, paragraphs 10, 11, and 12, of a letter from the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Officiating Superintendent-General of Vaccination, No. 2862A, dated 2nd July, 1870.

PARA : 10.—The observations on inoculation by Dr. Milne, Officiating Superintendent of the Benares Division, are full of interest, and evidently the result of much research. As such they will be printed in the Selections from the Records of Government. The attraction of inoculators to the department in the capacity of vaccinators is an

object of prime importance, especially throughout the Benares Division and in the Jounpore District, and the Lieutenant-Governor very readily empowers you to divert from the grant of Rs. 500 for the instruction of Hukeoms such portion as you may think fit to be expended in training inoculators to the work of vaccination. No doubt the attraction of Hukeoms to the same duty is also an object of importance, but in the case of the inoculators a double advantage is attained, for while vaccination is advanced, a check is put upon the centres of infection so profusely established by inoculation. It is also an additional benefit that vaccination will thus be advanced in the Division, which, notwithstanding the successful efforts of Dr. Milne, is still the most backward in these Provinces.

PANA. 11.—There is no reason, however, why in next year's budget the sum of Rs. 500 should not be entered for each of the above objects, and this the more so, as the state of the finances has obliged the Supreme Government to negative the scheme for strengthening the regular vaccine establishment.

PANA. 12.—By the publication of Dr. Milne's report, the attention of the various officers in the tract where inoculation chiefly prevails will be drawn to the subject, and the expediency of adopting any legal measures of repression, especially in the larger centres of population, as has been done in Bengal, will be kept in view. It is a question for grave consideration whether such a law should not be introduced into these Provinces, and you are therefore requested to ascertain from the Superintendent-General of Bengal, how the legal provisions have worked there.

REPORT ON THE GORUCKPORE FORESTS,

By Major G. F. Pearson, Conservator of Forests, North-Western Provinces, dated 27th January, 1870.

THIS report will be divided as follows :—

1st,—A short description of the Forests and their general condition.

2nd,—Present state of Forest management in Goruckpore, and especially as connected with the revenue.

3rd,—Recommendations for the future.

PART I.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FORESTS.

2. The Goruckpore Forests consist of eighteen isolated blocks, varying in extent from about 1,000 to 18,000 acres each. They are situated to the north of the Goruckpore station, along the banks of the Rohin river and its affluents, and extend northwards up to the frontiers of Nipal. They are stated by Mr. Webber to contain an aggregate of 127,000 acres; but Mr. Thomas estimates 169,000. Generally they have been carefully marked off, and boundary lines cut, pillars have been erected, and maps have been made of them, but the boundary lines have been allowed to grow up, and there are now disputes as to the direction of some of them. It is necessary that where they march with other forests they should be re-cleared, and that in future they should be carefully kept free from jungle. Everywhere the forests are surrounded either by grants, village lands, or by foreign territory. The following is a short detail of the forests :—

Ramgurh Forest.

3. This forest is in extent about 4,000 acres, and is situated about four miles east of Goruckpore. It is mainly a sâl forest which has all the appearance of, from its proximity to the city, having been cut over and over again till all vigour has been drawn out from the roots of the trees from repeated coppicing.

It is probable that it is valuable chiefly for poles, which ought to be cut and sold from it, as it is perhaps doubtful if the trees are likely to attain any great size hereafter. The forest would probably also be better for thinning.

4. The bounds of this forest are all grown up, and should be cut again. Mr. Thomas will be desired to estimate for this in his next Budget.

5. East of the Government Forest, and marching with it, is a tract of jageer sâl forest of about two square miles in extent, belonging to Meer Ahmud Ally Shah, a holy man, who has preserved it for the sacred fire which burns at his *Zukya*. This forest has been preserved for about 70 years, and contains many sâl trees of 6 to 8 feet in girth, and 50 or 60 feet high, and of tolerable growth and straightness; and there would be probably more good trees if they were not standing quite so thick together. It is chiefly valuable as a practical example of what a little conservancy of even the rudest character will effect in a sâl forest. It is understood that Rs. 75,000 were offered, and refused by, the Meer Sahib for the timber in this tract, probably of some 1,500 or 1,600 acres.

Tilkonia Forest.

6. Tilkonia Forest is a tract of forest of about 4,000 acres north-west of, and similar in character to, Ramgurh. There are other small forests, also four patches of forests north of Tilkonia, isolated from each other, and surrounded entirely by private grants and village lands. Their names are Belunpore, Nutooa, Barce, and Bekee. The four forests contain about 7,500 acres, and all like Tilkonia contain small sâl bullies growing very thick together. The Bekee Forest seemed to contain some promising and well-grown young sâl trees along the Teemur river.

7. All the above forests have been reserved since 1863, as previous to that date they were leased out to contractors, who cut down absolutely whatever they contained. It cannot be said that they yet contain anything beyond mere poles; but,

judging from the timber in the Meer Sahib's forest of Kooslimee, and in other grants which have been protected, I see no reason to doubt that in course of time fine forests may be again produced as formerly. Without doubt large timber grew in them, while it exists to the present across the frontier in Nipal, and the soil and climate seem to possess all the conditions requisite for the growth of sâl. I saw some very fine sâl logs in the villages brought from Nipal.

Dudhai and Mudjar Forests.

8. This is a huge tract of jungle, stated by Mr. Webber to contain about 22,000 acres, west of Bagapore, the western portion of it being merely strip of grass bheers.

9. The characteristic tree is sâl, but it is largely mixed with sein, seemul, goolar, jamun, and other trees. It is generally stunted, crooked, and by no means promising in appearance; and, although in so large a patch of jungle some portions are no doubt better than others, I did not see here any really thriving young sâl trees. The boundaries have been allowed to grow up, and they much require clearing, in consequence of which there are disputes along several portions of the boundary line. This forest has been reserved for seven years.

Jugpore Forests.

10. West of the Doodhai Forest there is a long strip of waste along the Mulwa river, which produces excellent thatching grass, which is exported to all parts of Goruckpore, and north-east of this, and between the Doodhai and Soonaree. Soonaree forests is a piece of waste land named Jugpore, also under the forest Department, large portions of which have been brought under cultivation. There appears to be no exact account kept of this cultivation, as well as of other cultivated lands of considerable extent in different portions of the forests, especially along the Gunduk in Doo-wakund, but orders have been issued to Mr. Thomas to have them all surveyed and measured up, and to send in a special report about them.

11. Passing from Jugpore into the Soonaree Forest, there is a piece of sâl forest where the late Mr. Vipon attempted thinning operations. This is a good example as showing what great caution is necessary in carrying out this operation, as in the natural sâl forest the ground is remarkably clear, and free from grass and scrub, although the trees are much too crowded; but where Mr. Vipon's thinning operations were carried out it is hardly possible to move along on account of the bheer and other thorny bushes which have sprung up, while the young sâl trees, instead of showing clean stems, have begun to branch out on all sides, and to spread themselves.

The Soonaree Forests.

12. This is a huge block of jungle along the Mulowah and Pias rivers (feeders of the Rohin), said to contain about 25,000 acres. Some portions of it contain sâl saplings of moderately good quality, but the greater portion of the tract appears to be of exceedingly moderate character, and very largely mixed with *pentaptera*, *conocarpus lagæstrœmia* and *nauclea*. It is also remarkable for the enormous creepers with which it is filled, and which weigh down and destroy the trees in every direction. The whole is said to have been under cultivation about a century ago, but to have been deserted and thrown into waste by the oppressions of the Oude Government. It is impossible to suppose that the greater portion of it will ever become of any great value as a forest; but it will, no doubt, furnish small timber of various sorts for the general wants of the country.

13. The best portion of the forest as regards quality is that between the two rivers; but almost every tree has been disfigured by tapping it for *râl*, and the creepers are enormous. Such a thing as a clean and well-grown young tree is almost not to be seen.

Nugwa Forest.

14. North of the Pias river is the Nugwa Forest, a block containing 18,000 acres. It contains trees of a somewhat

better quality than Soonaree, but is equally infested by creepers. These two last forests have been reserved since 1855, and certainly do show some benefit from it; but no active operations have been carried out to improve them. Of the 46,000 acres contained in them about one-third, or 14,000 acres, is grass and jheel.

Khas Bharukhund and Doonakhund Forests.

15. Under these names, east of the Nugwa Soonaree Forests, there is a considerable tract of grass and waste lands, extending as far as the Gunduck river, covered more or less with mixed forest and scrub jungle, but containing also a considerable amount of cultivation. Orders have been given to Mr. Thomas to have a map made of this tract and to report exactly what cultivation it contains, as well as how much forest, and to find out exactly what it is worth.

Forests west of the Robin.

16. These are as follows :—

East Lehra, about 8,000 acres; *West Lehra*, 18,000 acres; *Baree Bysee*, 4,000; and *Baree Boobun* about, 2,000 acres. These have all been conserved for about five years, and, except Baree Bysee (which seemed to contain some promising young trees), they are mixed forest of sâl, sein, tendoo, &c., of but moderate character. Nevertheless, as compared with the forests belonging to Zemidars and grantees, which have been cut down without mercy, they have no doubt re-paid by their improved appearance the small amount of care that has been spent on them.

PART II.

PRESENT STATE OF FOREST MANAGEMENT IN GORUCKPORE, AND ESPECIALLY AS CONNECTED WITH THE REVENUE.

17. To summarise, then, the Goruckpore Forests consist of several large irregular blocks of sâl and mixed forests along the Robin and its dependencies. They contain hardly any sound trees of the size that may be probably called timber trees. The trees in the Nugwa and Soonaree Forests, whic

are somewhat larger than the rest, have been so injured by repeated tapping for *radl* and other noxious practices, that they have long ceased to exist as healthy trees, and are in consequence crooked and knotty even when sound. Creepers are a terrible pest to the trees; and, except in a few exceptional cases, the young trees do not look particularly healthy and promising. Nevertheless, these forests are not without value; they are needed to supply the ordinary wants in wood and grass of a large agricultural population extending from the Nipal frontier down to the Ganges, and in some degree they are capable of meeting the requirements of large cities like Benares, Dinaporé, and Patna; while no doubt, with care, the condition of the young growth of timber will improve, and if properly managed they may certainly be made to yield a good revenue. Moreover, the forests are mixed up with large tracts of grass, land, and jheel, in which there is much cultivation, from both of which a considerable profit ought to be realized to Government.

18. The sources of revenue are as follows:--

1st,—Sale of dry wood and fuel.

2nd,—Sale of kurrees, bullies, and small building wood for native houses; wood for boat building; also wood for agricultural instruments, and the like.

3rd,—Sale of thatching grass and fodder.

4th,—Grazing dues.

5th,—Revenue from cultivation within the limits of the forest tracts.

6th,—Miscellaneous products, such as skins, fish, fruits, and mhowa, &c.

19. The revenue was about Rs. 6,100 in 1867-68. Last year Mr. Vipon raised it to Rs. 13,000; and, if it had not been for his death, it would probably have been much higher; and this year, under Mr. Thomas, it has already touched close on Rs. 20,000, and probably will reach at least Rs. 22,000 before 1st April, if not more.

As far as can be judged, there seems little doubt that if proper measures be adopted for bringing small timber to market, an income of Rs. 50,000 may easily be raised. But the revenue is always liable to serious and uncertain competition from the action of grantees, as when a grant is being cleared the wood is almost given away gratis, and then the demand on the Government forests ceases for a time.

20. As regards the extent of land under cultivation within the forest limits, it must be very considerable; but no proper account whatever has been kept of it, and there is no mention at all of it in Mr. Webber's return of revenue for 1867-68. But, on calling for an account, a return of Rs. 1,557 for 1869-70 has been presented, and the Surbrakar admits to 3,058 beeghas of cultivation, though in the list given in by him no mention is made of Jugpore, which he states was only put under cultivation this year, and which is at least 250 beeghas in extent. Orders have been issued to Mr. Thomas to put on an Ameen, and have all this cultivation measured up at once, when a separate report shall be made about it. But it ought not to be separated from the control of the Forest Department, for villages, if properly managed, are most useful, and are actually a protection to forest interests; while if not under proper control, they will be equally harmful, and this control the Civil authorities can never be quite in a position to carry out, however willing they may be to do so.

21. But of the 20,000 acres of grass and jheel mixed up in the forests, as well as some of the inferior portions of the forest itself, if judgment be used, much may be broken up and cultivated with profit. The cultivation does not seem to have attracted Mr. Webber's attention in any of his reports, though it must have been going on for some years.

22. Enquiry has been made as to the timber trade from Nipal through Goruckpore. It would seem that a good deal of sal of middling quality is taken down the Gogra; and,

judging from the size of the logs and the prices said to be given, the price would seem to be about 12 annas a foot in the Nipal Forests.

PART III.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

23. The conditions of the forests in Goruckpore resembles that of the Doon in one particular, *viz.*, that they are everywhere mixed up with, and surrounded by, private forests and grants, and they present the same difficulties of management in consequence. The following steps are recommended to be taken to put matters on a sound footing:—

1st,—That the boundaries be all re-cleared wherever they march with other forests, to a width of 35 feet, and where pillars are wanted that they be erected, as there are not nearly enough pillars at present.

2nd,—That where the boundaries are crooked they be straightened; where it is possible, to effect an agreement by exchanges, and for this the aid of Civil authorities must be asked.

3rd,—At present, from the extreme density of the larger blocks of forest—such as Doodhai, Nugwa, and Soonaree—is impossible to penetrate them, even to examine their contents and condition, much less can carts enter them to carry away wood and forest produce. The consequence is, that a system of picking at the outsides of the forests goes on, which is exceedingly objectionable and prejudicial to forest management. It is, therefore, recommended that forest lines be cut 35 feet broad and a mile apart through the larger blocks, in order that access may be afforded to all parts of the forest. These roads will also materially aid in the forest revenue arrangements.

24. In concluding this report the Conservator cannot help saying how much he was struck by the numbers of noble mango, peepul, and tamarind trees, both in enormous groves

and standing singly, which are found everywhere north of Goruckpore. Seldom elsewhere in India has he seen such fine trees, especially as regards the mango. It would seem, then, that if care be taken of it, there should be no reason why the sâl should not flourish equally well; and he fully believes that it will be found to do so.

26. Mr. Thomas has managed these forests exceedingly creditably, considering that he came here without any knowledge of forest work, and has only had written instructions to guide him.

Government reply on above to Conservator of Forests, North-Western Provinces, No. 391, dated Camp Sirdhana, the 25th February, 1870.

WITH reference to Conservator's No. 15A., dated 27th January, 1870, acknowledges receipt of report on the Goruckpore Forests, and approves of the proposals in regard to the clearing of the bounds and cutting of roads through the forest blocks at intervals of one mile, and states that the estimates for these works are looked for at early date.

2. Approves also of the continuance of the employment of the native chief Ranger (Surbrakar) on duties not involving money responsibility, as proposed by Conservator.

3. In respect to the management of the cultivation, His Honor is not at present prepared to assent to this resting with the Forest Department. The revenue from it should go to land revenue, and His Honor presumes that it does so now; but nothing is said of this by Conservator.

Unquestionably it should be leased on conditions that will make the occupants amenable to any arrangements thought necessary for the welfare of the forests; but this could equally be done whether the cultivation be managed and the leases

given by the Collector or the Forest Officers. Reference will, however, be made on the subject to the Revenue Department of this Government on receipt of the report which the Conservator has called for, which should show in detail the various patches of cultivation, their areas, rents, and tenure. The limits within which cultivation is to be allowed will, of course, be laid down by the Forest Officers.

4. The percentage paid to the Putwarees no doubt calls for enquiry, and the further report about it is awaited.

BOOKS SUBMITTED BY NATIVE WRITERS.

MUFID-UL-AURAT: AN URDU MS. OF 57 PAGES, BY SAWUL DASS, TEACHER, CAWNPORE MISSION SCHOOL.

Memorandum No. 96, by Director, Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, dated 12th October, 1870.

THIS is a collection of tales, of which the design is to shew that education is a valuable resource for women in times of difficulty and misfortune. The author misconceives the real end of education in making clover selfishness and *savoir faire*, rather than goodness and virtue, the basis of character and regard; but the tendencies of the day are with him in this respect in other countries than in India. The incidents are unreal, and there is an utter want of feeling or dramatic power; but the writer has told his stories excellently as far as the language is concerned, and knows the merits of sound *versus* sense before the bar of Oriental criticism. Indeed, the Urdu is so good for a native of the author's class and profession that I am inclined to think he has copied the stories with some change of names and circumstances from existing books. Moreover, his beginning with the Mahomedan formula of enterprise, and his invocation of God and the Prophet are strange concessions for a Hindu, and suggest that some model has been followed, or, it may be, he has employed a Mahomedan story-teller to draft his stories. However this may be, the language of the MS. is easy and idiomatic, and is rarely disfigured by tautology or pedantic phrases imported from the Arabic and Persian.

2. The substance of the tales is briefly as follows:—Kumlápatí and Parbatí are the daughters of a wealthy zemindar, and the former, under her mother's auspices, receives a good education, but her sister is idle and refuses instruction. They marry two brothers, and the results appear in the happiness of Kumlápatí's married life, and the position she obtains, the reverse of all which is Parbatí's. Kumlápatí takes her

in hand, and tells her it is not too late yet to commence her education; and, by way of proving the advantages of learning and knowledge, tells her the tales which form the bulk of the MS.

TALE I. *Rani Ruprati and Raja Mohan*.—These go a-hunting and are benighted in the jungle. The Raja sleeps, and the Rani watches. Presently she sees a box floating on the neighbouring river, and hears the fishes say that it contains two wonderful rubies; whereupon she wades into the stream and secures the treasure. Next day, coming into a strange country, the Raja carries one of the rubies into a town to sell, but is taken for a thief and cast into prison. Meanwhile the Rani, in great distress from her husband's continued absence, is told by a crow that he is alive, and that such and such disasters have befallen him. She also hears a voice from a certain tree, which announces the fact that a large treasure lies buried at its root. She then proceeds to the city where her husband lies, and, adopting male attire, presents a petition to the sovereign for employment. Her ability soon manifests itself, and by and by she becomes a *Munsif*, and all difficult cases are referred to her for decision. One day a man came to complain that he had buried a treasure under a certain tree, and found it had been removed, and prayed for redress. The *Munsif* immediately sends for all the physicians of the place, and enquires whether the root of the tree named had any medicinal properties, and learns that one of them had a few days before prescribed it for a sick man, who, it eventually appears, had gone to the very tree where the treasure had been buried and had found the money.* The *Munsif's* sagacity in discovering the treasure so charmed the king that he made her his Vizier, and, her opportunity having now come, she secures her husband's release, and they return in triumph to their own country.

TALE II. *Nilapati and Ramvati*.—These were the daughters of a wealthy merchant. Nilapati had been educated with

* The writer appears to have forgotten his previous hint of the treasure which the Rani heard of in the jungle.

Kumlapati; but Ramvati, like Parvati had been idle. On their parents' death they divide the property, and Nilapati trades successfully; but, returning from England, suffers shipwreck and loses everything. She finds herself in a strange country, but her education serves her in good stead, and she becomes *Amir-ul-umara* at the king's court. Ramvati in the meanwhile had dissipated her fortune, and was in great distress, but eventually finds her sister out and goes to live under her protection. A portion of the king's dominions, being infested by untameable robbers, the king announces that he will bestow the province on the person who shall bring the robbers into subjection. Nilapati undertakes the task within two years. She goes to the robbers' haunts in the guise of a *Faqir*, and, having made previous arrangements with her friends, tells the robbers that writing is the way to wealth, in proof whereof she sends them to the city with notes of hand, in return for which money is regularly received. The robbers then become anxious to learn to read and write, and in the end take to husbandry and the peaceful arts. According to the king's promise Nilapati becomes their ruler.

TALE III. *Champavati and Sariprati*.—These, the daughters of a poor zemindar, are brought up at school, and acquire six languages in four years, viz., Hindi, Gujrati, Marhati, Bengalee, Panjabi and Nagri (six), and are afterwards mentioned as speaking a seventh language, Tamiri. They make a living by writing petitions, &c., and on the death of their parents find employment and fortune in a neighbouring country.

TALE IV. *Story of a story-loving king, whose favorite story-teller, Sita, was a female*.—The king, whose name was Kobad, was one day annoyed by hearing his own name repeated familiarly. On inquiry it was found that some passers-by were calling after a poor wood-cutter named Kobad. The king demands of his astrologers how it is that a man with such a name could have descended so low in the social scale. They examine the lines of his destiny, and reply after their

fashion; but Sita contradicts them with the remark that a man's fortune depends upon himself, and not on his stars. The king is very angry, and orders her to be exposed in the jungle for her presumption. Here she meets the poor wood-cutter, and, being adopted by him, conceives the design of making her words good by making a great man of her adopted father. This is eventually brought about by Sita's prudence and good fortune, and the wood-cutter becomes a magnate in the realm, and at last has the honor of receiving the king at an entertainment, at which Sita is recognised by the monarch, and the superior wisdom of her words receives public acknowledgment. This is a good story, and is well told.

TALE V.—Chandravati is a lady who acquires great skill and renown as a physician. She relieves the king's distress at an apparently incurable malady which afflicted the queen before confinement by a marvellous cure, of which the details are indelicate and unreal, and obtains a magnificent reward.

TALE VI.—This is the history of a rich merchant's daughter, who acquired several accomplishments, among others, the art of painting portraits. During the father's absence she is carried off by dacoits, and owes her deliverance to her pictures.

The style of the language is so good, that these tales are really readable, however wandering their contents. They will undoubtedly be agreeable to young native readers, and will tend to improve their power of expression, and are therefore worthy of publication, if I except the fifth tale. The object is good also, and the most prejudiced reader will readily acknowledge the advantages which education has been shown to bring to the heroines of the several stories.

A reward of Rs. 200 might be assigned to the author, taking for granted the originality of his performance, of which I confess to having some doubts.

(Signed) M. KEMPSON,

Dir. of Pub. Instn., N.-W. P.

Reply of Government to Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No. 4527A., dated the 7th November, 1870.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Memo. No. 1034, dated the 13th October, 1870, with which you submit your opinion on the Urdu MS. entitled "Mufid-ul-Aurat," by Sawul Dass, Teacher in the Cawnpore Mission School.

2. In reply, I am to state that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has perused the treatise, and sees no reason to doubt that it is in the main the work of the professed author. The stories are singularly poor in conception and delineation of character ; but the language is good, and the marvellous element in which they deal may make them popular. The tales are harmless, and contain a certain amount of good advice and moral.

3. There would not be much difficulty in altering the fifth story so as to avoid the indelicacy involved in the tale, and the author should be instructed to do this.

4. His Honor has been pleased to sanction the grant of a reward of Rs. 100 to the author, and also the purchase of 200 copies of the work at a reasonable cost.

5. The book is herewith returned.

I have, &c.,

C. A. ELLIOTT,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P.

STRI DHARM TARANGINI, HINDI MS. OF 250 PAGES,
BY P. BHAIROO DUTT, ETAWAH.

Memorandum by Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, dated 1st October, 1870.

THIS work is intended to aid in the cause of female education, and is interesting as a thoroughly natural treatment of the subject from a Native (Hindu) point of view. I don't know the author, but his book comes up with a letter of recommendation from the Etawah Debating Club, and the President states that having read a few pages here and there at random, the matter was found to be "most interesting and useful to the young females."

2. It is divided into five chapters (*Tarangs*), with a few poetical compliments, by way of preface, to the beneficence of the English rule in India. The contents of the chapters are as follow :—

Chapter I. (pp. 7—35) contains complimentary *sloks* of the author's own composition, with translation in Hindi, in praise of the authorities, and the improved modes of communication, &c., recently introduced in India. The subject of female education is then considered chiefly with reference to the ancient practice of the Hindus, and the course of study sanctioned by usage.

Chapters II. and III. (pp. 36—134) contain the lessons taught by a young married lady, *Dhimati*, to her cousin, *Dushila*, a troublesome girl, as her name imports, married into the same family. The teaching consists in instructions in the art of letter-writing, and in morals, or, to put it numerically, in the avoidance of thirty-eight evil practices, and the acquirement of twenty-one good, with quotations from the Sanskrit by way of enforcement.

Chapter IV. treats of female infanticide, of which the causes are stated to be mainly three :—

First, the tyranny of Mahomedan rulers, who carried off Hindu women by violence, whence it came that a daughter was a dangerous possession to respectable Hindus.

Secondly, the pride of heads of families, who dreaded the humiliating position of a father-in-law, which is with some castes all but a term of reprobation.

Thirdly, the expenses involved in marrying their daughters, and the disgrace of their growing up unmarried.

The writer argues against the practice by pointing out that the former oppressive rule exists no longer, and that a return to ancient usages is desirable; and he condemns the extravagance attendant upon marriage by an appeal to the *shastras*, ending with the expression of his opinion (in which all native writers concur) that the aid of Government should be granted towards putting down the evil. Many interesting details are given. This chapter also treats of the duties of a mother, as regards her own health, and the rearing of children.

Chapter V. (pp. 153—208) gives the orthodox routine of a married woman's existence. She should rise at four in the morning, and after performing her devotions, lay out her plans for the day. After this, a walk in the morning air will be beneficial to the body, and the study of nature, or reflection upon the wisdom of the past (the speculations of the Sanskrit grammarians for instance) may employ the mind. Her walk ended by sunrise, she should give her thoughts to study and reading until it is time to dress and prepare the morning meal. (Here is an episode of dishes and recipes, 14 pp.) Needle-work, &c., will be a useful occupation up to 2 o'clock, and the reception of visitors to 4, when she should play at ball till sunset. She may then take her accounts, and write letters till 8, when it is time to cook the dinner. By 10 o'clock she should have everything cleaned and cleared away, and be ready for bed. So far with the exception of the Sanskrit grammar, and playing at ball, which is probably thrown in by the author as a concession to European ideas of exercise, we have a description of the life of an English farmer's wife, probably the healthiest in the world. What follows is curious as a specimen of the arbitrary trammels of custom with which the Hindu so willingly hampers his exist-

once. The lady is to lie down with her face upwards for the space of eight inspirations, on her right side for sixteen more, on her left for thirty-two, after which she may repose as she chooses, taking care to engage her mind in religious thought or serious reflection.

The chapter concludes with the Geography and History of India, and the Queen's proclamation, taken from the books in use in vernacular schools, and a page or two is devoted to the explanation of non-Hindi words in the *Itihas Timir Nasakh*.

3. The style of this work is fairly correct and idiomatic, though many of the commonest words which have been nationalized from the Persian are necessarily avoided in the effort to write pure Hindi. In Chapters II. and III. many vulgarisms occur, which is perhaps natural under the circumstances of the dialogues. The following are examples :—
अगी निगोड़ी अरी भटू तू तो अनाहक सन्देह करती है; रमीद पठेवी; आप के पाप पठवाये है; मो मे पूछा; डपाती है; मैने प्यागी हो बातों से तोपी हुदंगिन कैवी वश करली है; अय जीभी जू; ये दुलहिन चहिना;

There are, moreover, not a few mistakes in orthography, such as the following :—

यादा, जादा, for ज़ियादह; इहां for यहां; सौंपिदई for सौंपदी; सुपेत for सुफेद; गुखरू for गोखरू; खबरि for खबर; मिसुरायिनि for मिश्राणो; लामधर्षण for लामहर्षण; वुह for वह.

Lastly, some of the *stoks* of the author's own composition are badly composed.

4. I think the MS. is worth publication, after due revision and correction, as a prize book in vernacular girls' schools, and a reward of Rs. 150 might be given to the author for his trouble.

(Signed) M. KEMPSON,
Dir. of Pub. Instn., N.-W. P.

RATNAVALI, HINDI MANUSCRIPT OF 147 PAGES: BY PUNDIT
DEVA DUTT, 1ST PUNDIT, BAREILLY COLLEGE.

*Memorandum by Director of Public Instruction, North-Western
Provinces, No. 139, dated 16th February, 1871.*

THIS is a translation into Hindi of one of the Sanskrit Dramas of Hurukh Deva. It is idiomatic and literal without glaring inaccuracies, and is unobjectionable on moral grounds. I consider the Pundit has given us a useful contribution to Hindi literature, and one well adapted for the reading of females, and likely to interest them. The author has given a rude sketch of the story on which the drama turns in English, by way of preface. I think he may receive Rs. 200 for a reward for his trouble, and that the manuscript may be printed at the Government Press for use as a prize book in Hindi schools, both for boys and girls.

*Reply of Government to Director of Public Instruction, North-
Western Provinces, No. 861A., dated the 28th February, 1871.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 1801, dated the 16th February, 1871, with which you submit a memorandum containing your opinion on the work entitled "Ratnavali," by Pundit Deva Dutt, of the Bareilly College.

2. In reply, I am desired to say that the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions a reward of Rs. 200 being given to the author. The work should, as suggested, be printed at the Government Press for the use of the Educational Department.

MUFID-UN-NISWAN, URDU MANUSCRIPT OF 102 PAGES: BY
MAHOMED ZAHIR-UD-DIN, OF BELGRAM, LUCKNOW.

*Memorandum by Director of Public Instruction, North-West-
ern Provinces.*

THIS work falls little short of exhausting the subject of female education in a Mahomedan point of view. The writer is a man of parts, who has devoted his life to literary pursuits, and is the author of numerous treatises* on moral, social, and religious topics, some of which, to judge from the references which occur in this manuscript, are written in a liberal spirit, and would be worth reading by all who are interested in the state of Indian Musulmans. In the introduction the author states that he undertakes to prove that the education of women is enjoined by the Mahomedan scriptures and traditions, and having established this beyond reach of cavil, to show that, admitting the present condition of the women to be a cause of the abuse heaped upon them as wickedly-disposed and treacherous, their faults are not natural to them, but arise from the thralldom and ignorance in which they are kept. He thus puts it very strongly that the men are to blame not only in the way of downright injustice to the sex, but in disobeying the positive precepts of their religion. He further argues, that women are in reality intellectually superior to men, but that, from being constantly repressed and from hearing the Qoran and other authorities quoted, or rather misquoted and misapplied against them, they have come to acquiesce in their position, and to take it for granted that they hold a secondary relation by the will of God. He acknowledges that he is putting a powerful weapon in the hands of the women by the disclosure; but he reasons from the benefits which education will produce, that men need not fear to do them justice and restore them to their legitimate status. The author is a casuist of no mean ability, and there is no escaping his logic; and, though the oriental style would appear desultory and rambling to a European critic, Mr. J. S. Mill

might be proud to welcome him as a fellow champion in the cause which he is understood to advocate in England.

2. I do not wish to be hypercritical in stating my opinion that the body of the work is not very systematically parcelled out. The materials at the writer's command seem to have hampered his progress, and this probably produces to some extent the desultory effect which I mentioned in the preceding paragraph. He deals with objections as they occur to him rather than by an explicit refutation *en masse*. According to the line roughly sketched in the introduction, the author begins at page 4 to show from the Qoran that the education of women is in every sense obligatory. God has gifted them with superior intelligence; and, as circumstances in this country particularly necessitate their living in seclusion, without active employment, mental occupation is the more necessary to prevent the assaults and temptations of the evil one. He combats the notion that the seclusion of women is necessary on account of their evil inclinations, and gives a new meaning to texts which seem to imply this, by showing that they prove only that the nature of women is more easily impressible and impulsive than that of men, and therefore that care in their education is the more important. Even supposing the author forces the meaning a little, his strong common sense reflections are valuable. At page 12 a few of the ordinary objections made to female education at the present day are somewhat contemptuously treated as they deserve, such, for instance, as the question, "do you want to make *Munshies* of the women?" &c. The excuse of men of business that they have no leisure to attend to the education of their women is reserved for consideration further on, as also the commonest one of all, that more mischief than good will ensue. His advice is that men of position and influence should lead the way, and he dwells with much force on the abject folly of adhering to custom when it is shown to be in direct opposition to Divine precept. This leads to a digression of considerable interest in which he shows up three of the chief follies blindly followed by Mus-

sulmans in India—(1), keeping the women in ignorance; (2), forbidding young widows to re-marry; (3) excessive lamentation at the death of relations and friends. The last he is particularly severe upon, as offensive in the highest degree to heaven, and little else than infidelity. This system is undoubtedly carried to extreme lengths, and may be seen in another form in the *Marsiya* writing, to which Lucknow poets are addicted. The two first of the above-mentioned follies he traces to the peculiar position of Mahomedans in India and their insensible adoption of Hindu customs. The thread of the argument is taken up at page 22, where the general excellence of learning is set forth, backed by authoritative quotations; and the notion of harm being caused by the extension of its benefits to women is rejected.

3. The chief force of the author's attack on the prejudices of the day respecting women is concentrated in the pages which immediately follow page 30. No less than 80 faults which have been attributed to women in general or in particular, are ingeniously combined in the Persian stanzas at page 40. These allegations are overthrown with ingenuity; but here my impression is that in the way of argument the writer lays himself open to the objection of proving too much.

4. At page 40 the author skilfully parries the general objection that the education of women will cause mischief by a very interesting historical account of *Sadr-un-Nisa Begum*,*

* *Note.*—The tomb of this lady is at Fyzabad, and is regarded with veneration.

daughter of *Burhan-ul-Mulk*, and mother of *Shuja-ul-Dowla*, Nawab of Oudh. He states that by her advice alone the Oudh authorities were saved from entanglement with the English in the matter of Rajah Cheyt Singh's confederation. Her far-sighted appreciation of the reality of the English power was very marked, and she is reported to have threatened her shuffling grandson, *Asif-ud-Dowla*, with carrying supplies to the English troops herself if he refused. Much of what follows this

digression seems to have been taken from a work of some repute among the Mahomedans of family in large towns, called *Suluk-un-Niswan*, written under the auspices of a celebrated scholar at Delhi 150 years ago. The matter of this book, which is in Persian, refers not so much to the education of women as their domestic treatment, and so falls in with the author's line of argument. He applies the teaching of this book to show that an acknowledgment of the position of the sex is incomplete unless education is granted to them. There is much practical wisdom in the advice given as to the behaviour of husbands to their wives and the conduct of the latter in return (pages 60-70). The acknowledged influence of women in domestic matters comes in for notice here as another proof of the necessity for their education.

5. In close connection with the treatment of women, the natural headship of the man is acknowledged by the author to be indisputable, and he avoids the dilemma into which his championship of the sex so far was leading him. An illustration is used here, which will be forcible to native readers. The author compares the inter-dependence of husband and wife, according to Mahomedan views of propriety, with the relation which holds between *Ustad* and *Shagird*. The *Ustad* holds an undoubted position of authority, which the *Shagird* recognizes as a matter of course, and would think it gross disrespect to question.

6. From page 85 on, the argument takes a somewhat religious turn, and the common abuse to which women are treated, *viz.*, that they are naturally so vicious that they cannot avoid going to hell, is disproved as devoid of all religious authority. The writer's tendency to overshoot his work is exemplified again here by an ingenious deduction that the worship of woman is more acceptable to the deity than that of man. He points out that the worship offered by an old man who has lived through his passions, is less real than that of the young man who struggles against them; so the worship of women, whose ignorance exposes them to temptation, is more acceptable than that of men, who have the opportunity

of acquiring wisdom. I am disposed to regard the conclusion of the work as a *tour de force* only. The power of his logic carries the author away. He undertakes to prove that women are superior to angels, let alone men. He begins with what is to a Christian reader a tedious and fanciful description of the state of the world before Adam, including an attempt to harmonize the Hindu and Mahomedan beliefs in this respect, which is new to me, and this leads him to the story from the Qoran of the angels Harut and Marut, who traduced mankind in the presence of God, and were sent to earth to judge of the temptations man had to encounter. They were led astray by *Zuhra* and *Mushtari*, the worst women of the times, yet these repented, and were exalted to heaven in the forms of the planets which bear their names,*

* *Note.*—*Mushtari* is called "Jupiter" in the Dictionaries, but the word is feminine.

while the angels, unrepentant, were suspended, heads downwards, in a well in Babylon, where Musulmans believe them to be hanging still.

7. I am very far from presuming to pronounce with certainty on the merits of a book so far removed in its subject-matter and mode of thought and treatment from European notions, but the completeness and force of argument are points which an ordinary observer may detect even on a cursory perusal. I am obliged to assume that the references to Arabic authorities are correctly given. This, however, may be said to be a harmless assumption, as no Mahomedan would venture to tamper with the text, however he might endeavour to distort the meaning, and there is an additional safeguard in the writer's known ability and experience as an author. The language is Persianized Urdu (for instance, the Persian mode of forming the comparative and superlative is almost always adopted), and there are plenty of hard words; but there is no very needless verbiage, and the author's logical turn of thought keeps him explicit and precise. The book forms a striking contrast to Nazir Ahmad's treatment of the question of female education. There is a vigour, I might almost say a violence, about the *Mufid-un-Niswan* which will

be appreciated by the more bigotted party, and do much towards enlightening them as to the really heterodox character of their conservatism. Once in the hands of the women, the book will indeed be a weapon of debate, as the author foresees, and every *Begum* who hears of it will want to read it. So far Zahir-ud-din is entitled to welcome as a powerful champion in the cause of progress, and deserves well; but the book is not a readable work for the many. Few Hindus could understand it, and it is unsuitable for more girls. The *Mirrât-ul-Arus*, on the other hand, will be understood by all, and will do its work more effectively, because more universally. I remark, in conclusion, that those Englishmen who have persuaded themselves that the Government is wrong in endeavouring to press the subject of female education, would do well to peruse this treatise. They would learn that the views held by the leaders of independent native thought and opinion tally in the main with those held by other natives whom they are fond of representing as mere trucklers to the views of their superiors. The book has a peculiar value from its contemporaneous appearance with Nazir Ahmad's production.

8. My desire to do this author justice has led me into a more prolix review than is ordinarily desirable; but I have had the satisfaction of bringing to His Honor's notice an able ally in the Lucknow Moulvie, and a recognition of his merits will be highly appreciated by his party. I recommend a reward of Rs. 500 to be given in Durbar by the Chief Commissioner, if he consents, and I would further encourage the author to publish, by the promise of taking 500 copies for distribution in the North-Western Provinces.

Reply of Government to Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No. 2982A., dated Allahabad, the 13th December, 1869.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 1640, dated 6th October last, with which you submit a

review on an Qordoo MS. entitled "Mufid-ul-Niswan," composed by Moulyie Zuheer-ood-deen of Bilgram, Lucknow, in reference to the Prize Notification of September, 1868.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to think that you have placed too high an estimate on the work, as well in respect of its literary merit as of its possible service to the educational cause.

3. His Honor readily admits that there are portions, especially towards the middle of the work, in which the teaching of the female sex is urged in an earnest and liberal manner, as that which is their due, in order to furnish them with intellectual and useful occupation to pre-occupy their minds from evil, and afford the means of honest livelihood. Certain evil customs, as the discouragement of young widows from marrying (a habit which the Lieutenant-Governor did not before know was so dominant among the Mussulmans in Oudh) are also denounced with much force and vigour.

4. But the great staple of the work consists of the theological argument, and that cast in the narrowest mould. It is in order that she may be thoroughly acquainted with the ceremonial and religious requirements of the law, that a woman should be taught to read; and the argument is overlaid with quotations, illustrations, and comments, drawn from the Qoran, traditions, and religious authors. This, of course, may be a very commendable task; but it has resulted in the production of a directly theological work, quite beside the purpose and object of the Notification for the encouragement of vernacular literature.

5. The author's turn of mind also leads him rather to aggravate than relax the Indian usage of seclusion behind the "purdah," and the privilege allowed to men, in the Mahomedan scriptures, of holding their women under absolute subjection, and even of inflicting chastisement upon them. In the practical treatment of the sex, the author grounds one of his leading arguments on the notion that woman is to be

viewed simply as a material mould in which the future generation of men is to be cast. He has quite failed to recognize the true ideal of womanly virtue and perfection ; and, indeed, the Lieutenant-Governor altogether fails to see the traces in this work of any tendency towards the raising of the sex to their proper position in the social system.

6. The latter half of the treatise, moreover, abounds with language of a highly indelicate character, and with ideas which would make it, in His Honor's opinion, a most objectionable work to place in the hands of young persons, and of any female. This alone would prevent the Lieutenant-Governor from accepting the work under the Notification or authorizing its distribution as a prize book.

7. The style, though in many places forcible, is wordy, and wearies the reader by endless repetitions of the same idea expressed in the same words.

8. Notwithstanding these objections, the object of the author is entitled to commendation. He stigmatizes certain of the social evils generated by ignorance ; and urges with force, though on premises leading to the narrowest possible results, the advantage of teaching women to read, and the work will no doubt be popular and have some effect among the higher classes of Mahomedans.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks, therefore, that the thanks of the Government may be communicated to the author, and a time-piece be offered to him as a mark of approval. And he may also be informed that a work composed of the subjects referred to in paragraph 3, and detached from the religious portion of the book, enforcing the advantages of learning and reprobating bad usages, and with a careful exclusion of coarse and indelicate allusions, will be readily accepted by this Government under the Notification.

10. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh has been asked in what way it would be best to present the time-piece.

FAWAID-UN-NISA, URDU MANUSCRIPT OF 96 PAGES :

BY MOONSHI ZAHIR-UD-DIN, LUCKNOW.

Second Memorandum by Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No. 141, dated 21st February, 1871.

It will be remembered that this author submitted a book on female education, or, more properly speaking, on the rights of women, called the *Mufid-un-Niswan*, in 1869. My review was favorable, and though His Honor thought that the theological turn of the arguments disintituled the book for reward, he directed that a time-piece should be given to the author in return for his skill and diligence, and was pleased to point out what might with propriety be avoided in a fresh attempt. This attempt has resulted in a new work, simpler in scope and diction, but altogether a failure as regards the realization of a chivalrous idea of womanly perfection. There are, moreover, expressions in the work which are discordant with European notions of delicacy. At the same time I think it is vain to look for a true idea of womanly virtue, or purity of expression in handling such a topic, among the class to which the author belongs. I may add, too, without any intention of defending what are improprieties, in a European point of view, that they do not necessarily strike an Indian reader as such.

2. I cannot draw an exact comparison between the books, having forgotten the contents of the *Mufid-un-Niswan*, except as they are presented in my memorandum of the 6th October, 1869. Prolix treatment and somewhat overweening assertion are common to both, but the *Fawaid-un-Nisa* strikes me as simpler and less tedious, though equally forcible in the main. The distinction drawn by the author himself is that the second work is less particularly addressed to Mahomedans and is written in a plainer fashion.

The detail of contents is as follows:—

Introduction on the perfections of women, compared with men and angels : and, by way of exemplar, some account of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The first part of this is a repeti-

tion of the least worthy argument of the *Mufid-un-Niswan*, that which drew upon the legends of the Qoran for proof of the goodness of woman, or rather the weakness of men and angels. The latter part is as unsatisfactory as ignorance in the garb of flattery can be. The whole is needlessly spun out, pp. 4-20.

Chapter I. on the meaning of the word *محرّم* (*viz.*, concealed), and the propriety of its use, with considerations on the subject of *pardahdari*, tending to a complete change of system in the adoption of the Arab and Turkish custom of allowing women to go abroad in veils instead of the close confinement in zenanas customary in India.

Chapter II. (page 23) on marriage with one wife, and its advantages enforced by appeal to the Qoran, &c., with other arguments. One of these is a story, in the true oriental style, of a man who was persuaded to become a thief. His first essay in house-breaking was a night attack on the abode of a *Saudagar* with two wives. Instead of finding this gentleman and his family asleep, he sees a "tamasha." The wives lived in two different stories connected by a staircase, and the unfortunate husband was passing his night midway between the two, the lady of the upper floor with her handmaids having a firm grip of his hair and beard, and the rival wife, similarly aided, having possession of his legs below, and both parties drowning their husband's entreaties with choice abuse. The thief forgot ordinary caution in wonder at this spectacle, and is caught by the police; but the husband cannot prosecute for shame at the domestic revelations involved. So the would-be thief and the readers of the story learn a useful lesson on the evil of marrying two wives.

Chapter III. (page 31) treats of the advantages of female education, among other things noticing the useful employment it affords for widows.

Chapter IV. (page 51) discusses the evil effects of keeping women in ignorance.

Chapter V. (page 54) mentions the points to which attention should be directed in the education of women.

Chapter VI. (page 61) shows what should be avoided.

Chapter VII. (page 67) specifies the books and kinds of books which females should read.

Chapter VIII. (page 80) points out the books and kinds of books which females should avoid.

Chapter IX. (page 87) is on the rights of women.

Chapter X. (page 89) treats of female etiquette, &c., referring to the *Kirnia Saadât*.

4. The style of the work is certainly good, though by no means so colloquial as the writer asserts it is. Tantology and repetition rather weary the reader, but it seems necessary to the oriental mind to imbibe the sound of an idea before attending to its meaning. This is often observable in the way in which words are handled with reference to the primary signification of their roots.

5. The manuscript has been carefully read over by an experienced Moulvi, who has rather attended to verbal criticism than to reviewing the contents. He takes exception to some of the quotations from the Qoran as incorrectly worded, and argues that the meaning of a few of these has not been rightly set before the reader. He also notices ten errors or so in the diction, and some twenty violations of idiom. This is not a very serious charge, considering the length of the manuscript and the probability that the copyist is to blame.

6. I think that the author's petition that a certain number of copies of the work will be purchased by the Government, may be granted, if he publishes at a reasonable rate, and takes care to correct copy himself.

Reply of Government to Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No. 987A., dated Allahabad, the 7th March, 1871.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 1860, dated the 21st February last, with which you submit a review on the work entitled *Fawaid-un-Nisa*, by Moonshi Zahir-ud-din of Lucknow.

2. In reply, I am desired to say that the Lieutenant-Governor has observed with satisfaction that the author has endeavoured to re-write his book, avoiding the faults pointed out in the former orders of Government, No. 2982A., dated 13th December, 1869; and it being now certified that there is nothing either in the religious or moral treatment of the subject, that would render the work unsuitable for purchase by Government to distribute as prizes in schools, 50 copies may be taken for that purpose, if published at a reasonable rate.

MAZHAR-UL-MAZAMIN, URDU MANUSCRIPT OF 260 PAGES: BY
MAZHAR-UL-HAQQ, TUTOR OF THE NAWAB OF PUTOWDEE
(NEAR DEHLI).

Memorandum by Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No. 102, dated 22nd November, 1870.

THE compiler calls his work "Scientific and Natural Discoveries." He has partly translated from English, and partly borrowed his matter from existing tracts, and his object is to inform his fellow-countrymen: He remarks in his preface that at present they care for nothing but tales and stories, especially those written in bad taste, or for poetry, and dislike the very name of simple Urdu prose. To all such, he says that he has useful and interesting subjects to set before them,

but unsuitable for treatment in high-flown language, and that they must take his performance as they find it.

خیر جو کچھ کہہ رہا ہے وہ آپ کے سامنے ہی

This independent tone is a pleasing change for the usual self-laudation and flattery of Native authors ; especially when the compiler really turns out to be a man of some ability and common sense.

2. The great defect of the book is its wants of arrangement. The subjects are interesting, great blunders are avoided, and the language is idiomatic, and rarely disfigured by grammatical errors. The author is not, probably, a first-rate English scholar, but he is accurate and turns his knowledge to good account. The order and names of the subjects are as follow :—(1) Concerning Balloons. (2) Electricity, and some of its Applications. (3) The Magnet. (4) The Invention of Printing. (5) Celebrated European Libraries. (6) About Babylon. (7) Philosophy and the Sciences, Old and Modern. (8) A Description of Mount Vesuvius. (9) Chemistry. (10) About London. (11) About the University of Cambridge. (12) The New World, or America. (13) Coal Mines. (14) The Needle Gun. (15) The Mosque at Qratabah in Spain. (16) The Barometer. (17) Earthquakes. (18) The Atmosphere, with some of the Phenomena of Light. (19) The Steam Engine. (20) The Thermometer. (21) Velocities. (22) The Age of the World and Pre-Adamites. (23) Coral Insects.

3. All these topics are treated sensibly, some at greater length than others, and there are attempts at illustration by means of diagrams. The article (7) on Philosophy and the Sciences (p. 75), shows more originality than the others. It contains a brief outline of the earlier modes of philosophic thought, and these are mentioned more as relics of the past than as valuable in themselves. The branches of knowledge,

according to the Arabian philosophy, are shown pictorially at page 93, and a corresponding representation of the chief divisions, according to Hakeem Brougham Sahib, a Sudder-oal-saddoor in England, follows. The account concludes with a statement of Bháskar Acharáj's division of philosophy, according to the Hindoo school, but no detail is given beyond the mention of the names of the Vedas and Purans.

With respect to article 11, on Cambridge, the author is more exact than might be expected. He understands the meaning of the term University as a corporation of colleges, separately ruled by their masters and fellows, but bound by common laws and institutes. He names some of the colleges and the distinguished men educated at them; and mentions the degrees which the University bestows. He is careful to explain that the "Littlego" corresponds to the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University; but, like all persons who have the Calcutta system only to judge by, fails to understand the principle on which the B. A. degree examinations are conducted. He mentions the names of two Mahomedans who studied at Cambridge, one of whom attained the degree of M.A.

The book, when published, will be useful as a prize book in Vernacular Schools, for its tone is healthy, and it is calculated to stimulate the desire for practical knowledge; and I think the writer deserves a reward of Rs. 100 under the Notification.

Reply of Government, to Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No. 5044A., dated Camp Phoolpore, the 2nd December, 1870.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 1217, dated the 22nd November, 1870, with which you submit an Urdu book entitled "Mazhar-ul-Mazamin," by

Mazhar-ul-Haqq, together with a memorandum containing your opinion on the same.

2. In reply, I am desired to say that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorize the payment to the author of the reward of Rs. 100, proposed by you, for the work, which is unpretending and promises to be useful. If published at a reasonable cost, two or three hundred copies may also be taken as prizes for Vernacular Schools.

PROSPECTS AND CONDITION OF THE COTTON
CROP OF 1870-71.

*Report by the Secretary to Board of Revenue, North-Western
Provinces, dated Allahabad, the 7th December, 1870.*

No. 1259.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on the state of the Cotton Crop in these Provinces.

2. The prospects of the crop have been everywhere reported as favorable. The rain-fall of the season was unusually heavy, but so far as this crop was concerned the rain was timely. In parts of the Cawnpore and Futtehpore Districts, and pretty generally throughout the Districts of Allahabad, Jounpore, and the Benares Division, the heavy rain which fell during the last ten days of October must have been to some extent prejudicial to the crop. The Collectors of Cawnpore, Banda, Mirzapore, Benares and Jounpore, however, writing respectively on 24th, 1st, 25th, 15th and 16th of November, do not speak of any material injury having been suffered. The Collector of Cawnpore, on the contrary, affirms that the crop will be "very nearly double the outturn of last year. The crop in this district has suffered to a certain extent from the rain which fell in the end of October, but not much, the plants being very strong and the weather subsequently suitable for the maturing of the plant." This is satisfactory, as the interest which Mr. Halsey is known to take in all agricultural matters is a guarantee for the accuracy of his observations on the effect of the late October rain. The Collector of Banda writes that "the crop is one of good promise, in spite of the fears that were entertained that there would be injury from excessive rain." The Collector of Mirzapore also writes: "The late rain was favorable to the crops in the Mirzapore Tehseelee:" though in other Tehseels the crops are similarly said to have suffered "to a certain extent." The Collectors of Jounpore and Benares make no remarks on the rain, but in

those districts cotton is scarcely grown. The other districts of the provinces were not subjected to the fall which visited the south-easterly tracts, the effects of which would seem to have been confined mainly to the four districts above-noted.

It may be gathered that the crop was sufficiently strong by the end of October to withstand the unusual rain. The rain, moreover, was very irregularly distributed, varying in the Allahabad District during the week ending 28th October from 3 inches at Sirathoo to 10 inches at Hundia, from 1 inch in Banda to 8 inches in Mhow of the Banda District, and from 5 in Syudpoor of the Ghazepore District to 10 in Ghazepore itself.

3. The area under cotton and the estimated yield during the current season, compared with the actual yield of 1869-70, throughout the respective divisions are as follows :—

| Divisions. | | | Estimated area and outturn in maunds of 40 seers or 80 lbs. | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|--|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | | | 1869-70. | | 1870-71. | |
| | | | Acres. | Maunds. | Acres. | Maunds. |
| Meerut | ... | ... | 211,465 | 144,858 | 239,390 | 319,713 |
| Kanmaon | ... | ... | 241 | 205 | 273 | 240 |
| Rohilkhand | ... | ... | 172,767 | 78,654 | 171,743 | 114,257 |
| Agra | ... | ... | 355,068 | 124,201 | 387,821 | 382,280 |
| Jhansi | ... | ... | 76,916 | 8,867 | 94,124 | 32,506 |
| Allahabad | ... | ... | 317,550 | 92,391 | 326,448 | 185,484 |
| Benares | ... | ... | 23,046 | 9,304 | 25,130 | 11,071 |
| Ajmere | ... | ... | 8,898 | 5,081 | 2,555 | 5,109 |
| Total | ... | ... | 1,165,951 | 464,461 | 1,247,484 | 1,050,660 |
| | | | | Average, 16 seers. | | Average, 34 seers. |

The estimated area and yield are thus in area 7, and for produce 126 per cent. in excess of the actuals of last year. The deduction to be made from this on account of the partial injury suffered by some of the south-east districts is probably unimportant. The whole estimated yield of cotton in the Benares Division, the Allahabad, Fettehpore, Banda and

Cawnpore Districts, amounts to 16 per cent. only of the total estimated yield ; and a large part of those districts escaped the late heavy rain-fall. Probably about 8 per cent. of the whole estimated yield may have come under its effects ; and of the estimated yield of this limited portion a quarter may possibly be deducted.

4. The following shews the estimated yield of 1870-71, compared with the actuals of the five preceding years, the season of 1866-67 being the only season in excess of the present estimated yield :—

| | | |
|---------|-----|----------------------|
| 1865-66 | ... | ... lbs. 62,663,280. |
| 1866-67 | ... | ... ,, 85,684,920. |
| 1867-68 | ... | ... ,, 57,875,120. |
| 1868-69 | ... | ... ,, 44,137,840. |
| 1869-70 | ... | ... ,, 37,104,160. |
| 1870-71 | ... | ... ,, 84,052,800. |

5. It can scarcely be supposed that a crop which occupies 5 per cent. only of the whole cultivated area of these provinces should seriously displace any edible or other crops. So far as any crop is displaced for cotton, it is the coarser millets and vetches, which are grown in the first agricultural harvest, and consumed mainly by the poorer classes of the people.

6. The Native manufacture continues in its usual state of depression. There is no change to be noted in this respect. English piece-goods have driven all but the coarser articles of Native manufacture out of the market, and have killed the greater part of the Native trade. The Collector of Furruckabad points out the success attained by a species of cloth called *Buttoo*, manufactured in Nawabgunge in Oudh. The remarks of the Collectors of the adjoining districts of Bijnour and Moradabad are curiously opposed as to the recent prices and their effect on the Native manufacture. The former speaks of prices as depressed and manufacture as stationary ; while the latter alludes to the great increase in the price of cotton

and the consequent decay in the Native manufacture. There can be but little doubt, however, that the partial failure of last year's crop has affected prices and temporarily discouraged Native trade. The comparative prices in the districts which have sent any return are given below :—

Boolundshuhur varies from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per maund.

Banda do. do. ,, 17 to ,, 20 ditto.

Furruckabad do. do. ,, 20 to ,, 26 ditto.

Muttra do. do. ,, 15 to ,, 23 ditto.

Mynpoory do. do. ,, 17 to ,, 22 ditto.

Moozuffernugger, Price Rs. 16 per maund.

Cawnpore do. ,, 18-8 ditto.

7. With the prospect now before us of excellent harvests and a prosperous year, it is probable that the demand for Manchester and Native goods will be brisk.

8. The cotton seed farm experiment recently commenced at Boolundshuhur is being watched, and will from time to time be reported on.

9. A copy of this report has been furnished direct to the Chamber of Commerce.

I have, &c.,

A. COLVIN,
Secretary.

Comparative Statement of the Area and Estimated Outturn of the Cotton Crops in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces during the years 1869-70 and 1870-71.

| AREA AND OUTTURN IN MAUNDS OF 40 SEERS OR 80 lbs. | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---------|---------------------------------|---------|--------|---|
| 1869-70. | | 1870-71. | | | |
| Actual outturn in cleaned cotton. | | The area and estimated outturn. | | | |
| Acres. | Maunds. | Acres. | Maunds. | | |
| MEERUT DIVISION. | | | | | |
| Dehra Doon | ... | 199 | 190 | 138 | <p>The amount of cotton sown was small, as the rain commenced early in the season.</p> <p>The crops are fine and the prospects excellent.</p> <p>The crop is good; the produce per acre will be considerably larger this year than last, but the heavy and continuous rains have done a good deal of harm.</p> <p>It will be seen that while the area under cotton has increased from 43,229 acres to 49,354, or nearly 14 per cent, the estimated crop has increased more than a hundred-fold.</p> <p>The crop is remarkably good. The only complaint is that the easterly wind which blew in the first fortnight of the month of September has created the <i>keera</i> or cotton worm in the pods or bolls of such of the plants as were sown in May and in the beginning of</p> |
| Saharunpore | ... | 32,257 | 22,850 | 46,435 | |
| Moozuffernuggur | ... | 22,193 | 29,433 | 26,511 | |
| Meerut | ... | 43,229 | 27,551 | 49,354 | |
| Booldundshuhur | ... | 71,623 | 37,897 | 63,741 | |
| | | | | 58,497 | 98,320 |

| AREA AND OUTTURN IN MANDS OF 40 SEERS OR 80 lbs. | | | | | Remarks. |
|--|--|---------|----------|---------|---|
| Districts. | 1869-70. | | 1870-71. | | |
| | Actual outturn in cleaned cotton. The area as estimated outturn. | | | | |
| | Acre. | Mands | Acre. | Mands. | |
| MEERUT DIVISION.—(Continued) | | | | | |
| Allypore | 41,904 | 19,937 | 53,311 | 73,352 | June fail. The injury, however, is not estimated to exceed 5 per cent. of the expected outturn from the early sown plants. The crop at present standing is a magnificent one, and promises a large yield. It is unfortunate that the state of the market makes it probable that the returns will not be in proportion to the crop. |
| Total | 311,465 | 144,938 | 232,429 | 302,713 | |
| KUMAON DIVISION. | | | | | |
| Kumaon | 241 | 205 | 273 | 210 | The crops have failed to some degree owing to heavy rains. Future prospects good. |
| Gurhwal | ... | ... | ... | ... | No cotton grown in this district. |
| Total | 241 | 205 | 273 | 210 | |

June last. The injury, however, is not estimated to exceed 5 per cent. of the expected outturn from the early sown plants.

The crop at present standing is a magnificent one, and promises a large yield. It is to be estimated that the state of the market makes it probable that the returns will not be in proportion to the crop.

The crops have failed to some degree owing to heavy rain. Future prospects are ...
No cotton grown in this district.

ROHILKHUND DIVISION.

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| Bijnour | ... | 33,766 | 25,814 | 38,911 | 37,495 |
| Moradabad | ... | 52,465 | 26,690 | 46,802 | 35,547 |
| Budaon | ... | 88,152 | 1,568 | 44,345 | 23,074 |
| Bareilly | ... | 27,399 | 18,268 | 22,003 | 16,409 |
| Shahjehanpore | ... | 18,137 | 3,484 | 19,182 | 4,132 |
| Terrai | ... | 2,848 | 2,850 | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 172,767 | 78,654 | 171,743 | 114,257 |

In low-lying land some damage was done to the crop by the heavy rains, but the general prospects are favourable.

The cotton crop generally is backward.

This year, owing to the early rainfall in the end of June, cultivators were encouraged to sow cotton more extensively, and the favourable weather during the present month of October gives good ground for expecting a larger outturn.

Owing to the heavy rains with which the district has been visited since June, 1870, the area sown this year has fallen off to a considerable extent.

The condition and prospects of the crop are very good this season. The increase in the area of cotton cultivation is owing to the rains having set in earlier this year, and the season being favorable.

Return not received.

AGRA DIVISION.

| | | | | | |
|--------|-----|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| Muttra | ... | 97,888 | 32,729 | 103,869 | 104,224 |
| Agra | ... | 108,569 | 33,452 | 120,227 | 111,783 |

The promise of this year is unusually rich and abundant. The season on the whole has been very favorable.

The prospects of the crop are good.

| Districts. | AREA AND OUTTURN IN MAUNDS OF 40 SEERS OR 80 lbs. | | | Remarks. |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--------|----------|
| | 1869-70. | 1870-71. | | |
| | <i>Actual outturn in cleaned cotton.</i> | <i>The area and estimated outturn.</i> | | |
| | Aeres. | Maunds. | Aeres. | Maunds. |
| AGRA DIVISION.—(Concluded.) | | | | |
| Farruckabad | 13,967 | 3,138 | 20,106 | 12,900 |
| Mynpoory | 38,641 | 12,357 | 41,057 | 23,381 |
| Etawah | 56,760 | 24,808 | 64,432 | 58,000 |

Throughout the district the crop on the low lands and lighter soils has been almost entirely destroyed by the heavy rains of August and September. On the higher lands and stiffer soils the plants are looking well enough, but a closer inspection shows that they have not been altogether spared.

The prospects of the cotton crop are very good, and they would have been much better but for the drought of 19 days in July and the violent storms of rain which flooded the fields in August.

Condition and prospects of the crop are very favorable as compared with last year's crop. Two heavy falls of rain, on 25th August and 14th September, did considerable damage, especially to canal-irrigated crops. But there has been nothing like the continued wet weather which did so much harm last year, and the bolls appear to be very little affected by the worm. There is fair promise of a yield of good quality, and falling little short of the average in quantity.

Present condition and prospects excellent.

The condition of the crop is good, and the new cotton is already coming into the market.

The crop promises excellently throughout the district. The rainfall has been all that could be wished.

The heavy falls of rain during 1869-70 did much damage to the cotton produce, but in the present year, rain being moderate, the prospects seem favorable.

The crop in this district has suffered to a certain extent from the rain which fell in the end of October, but not much, the plants being very strong, and the weather subsequently suitable for the maturing of the plant.

Hopes were entertained of a larger yield, but the very heavy rain which fell in the end of August did some damage. The damage may be estimated at about one-fourth.

| Etah | ... | 39,243 | 17,717 | 38,130 | 71,492 |
|---------------------|-----|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total | ... | 355,068 | 124,201 | 387,821 | 382,280 |
| JHANSIE DIVISION. | | | | | |
| Jaloun | ... | 47,971 | 6,079 | 51,376 | 14,852 |
| Jhansie | ... | * 27,467 | * 2,544 | 40,820 | 16,844 |
| Lallatpore | ... | 1,478 | 244 | 1,928 | 810 |
| Total | ... | 76,916 | 8,867 | 94,124 | 32,506 |
| ALLAHABAD DIVISION. | | | | | |
| Cawnpore | ... | 77,977 | 38,884 | 82,261 | 64,608 |
| Futtehpore | ... | 34,379 | 11,063 | 33,218 | 16,850 |

* These figures have been substituted for those entered in the statement submitted in April last, which the Officiating Deputy Commissioner reports are incorrect.

AREA AND OUTTURN IN MAUNDS OF 40
SEERS OR 80 BS.

Remarks.

1869-70. | 1870-71.

*Actual outturn in
cleaned cotton.* | *The area and estimated
outturn.*

Acres. | Maunds. | Acres. | Maunds.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.—(Concluded.)

181,575 | 25,120 | 126,039 | 65,921
21,973 | 7,668 | 22,821 | 12,418
49,724 | 9,214 | 60,516 | 25,340

The crop is of good promise.
The increase is attributable to favorable rains.
A considerably larger area has been brought under
cotton cultivation this year. The outturn will not be
in proportion to the area sown, as the crop has been
much injured in some parts of the district by the
heavy rains.
This is not a cotton-growing district. What little
was sown was much injured by excessive rain and
inundation.

347

1,293

1,922 * 442

317,550 | 92,391 | 326,448 | 185,484

Total

BENARES DIVISION.

7,498 | 1,172 | 7,276 | 1,443

This is not a cotton-growing district. What cotton
is raised is grown with Urhur, not separately.

Goruckpore

Little cotton is sown in the district, and this year it will be less than usual owing to the heavy floods.

There is very little cotton cultivation in this district, the soil here not being suitable. What is sown is for the most part sown together with Urhur and Oord.

The latter rain was favorable to the crops in Mirzapore Tehseelee, but not so in Chunar Kourh, where the crops are said to have suffered to a certain extent.

This is not a cotton-growing district.

The estimated outturn is larger than of last year, but this is attributable to the more favorable weather.

Last year was an exceptionally dry season, with very heavy rain in September. This year, though the rain was very heavy, its distribution was more equal, and hence cotton (as well as other crops) was stronger, and has given promise of a larger yield.

On the whole an average crop, but cultivation has fallen off owing to the want of rain.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Buxar | 172 | 121 | 142 | 99 |
| Azimgurh | 345 | 31 | 215 | 22 |
| Mirzapore | 9,604 | + 7,092 | 9,795 | 7,980 |
| Benares | 354 | 285 | 461 | 272 |
| Ghazepore | 5,078 | 663 | 7,241 | 1,265 |
| Total | 23,046 | 9,304 | 25,130 | 11,071 |
| AJMERE DIVISION | | | | |
| Ajmere | 8,898 | 5,981 | 2,555 | 5,109 |
| Total | 8,898 | 5,981 | 2,555 | 5,109 |
| Grand Total | 11,05,951 | 4,64,461 | 12,47,484 | 10,50,660 |

* These figures have been substituted for those entered in the statement submitted in April last, which the Collector reports are incorrect.

+ Substituted for the figures entered in the statement submitted in April last, which the Collector reports are incorrect.

BOARD OF REVENUE, N.-W. P. :

Allahabad, the 7th December, 1870.

A. COLVIN,

Secretary.

Remarks by District Officers on the Comparative Demand for English and Native Fabrics.

Dehra Doon.—Native cloth supplies about one-fourth of the consumption.

Moozuffernuggur.—The demand for European cloth is extending; there is still, however, a fair demand for country cloth in the villages. The better classes use English cloth universally, as finer than Native-made fabrics and of a more convenient width, the only complaint being as to its durability.

Meerut.—The demand for English and country cloth continues much the same; but steadily and surely as wealth develops itself the latter must yield. The cotton produced in the district is mostly taken up for home consumption.

Boolundshuhur.—The coarse cloth made by the Native weavers is still largely, almost exclusively, in use amongst the poorer classes, and will continue so until the English manufacturers supply an equally durable and cheaper cloth. In consequence of the little decline in the price of cotton, some activity is already observed in the Native looms, and more is expected as soon as grain-crops have been reaped.

Allypore.—Perhaps the scarcity of cotton last year occasioned a larger demand for English cloth. There has been sufficient cotton in the market for all the local requirements, and Native looms have continued to be worked actively as ever. Collector is of opinion that Native fabric, from its cheapness, greater durability, and warmth, is much more suited to and finds much more favor with, the lower and agricultural classes than the productions of Manchester.

Bijnour.—Native cloth manufacture appears to continue much as it was, but the price is $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than last year. The stocks of English cloth are largish, but the price is also depressed in about the same degree as that of country cloth.

Moradabad.—Manufacture of country cloth has fallen off, in consequence of the high price of cotton. The present average price is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ seer for the rupee, against $2\frac{1}{2}$ for last year. The present demand for English cloth seems good, and will be so while Native cloth keeps dear.

Budaon.—The dearness of cotton has greatly raised the price of Native-manufactured cloth, and the consumption of English cloth has therefore increased—Native garah being in this district half as dear again as it was last year. Should the price of cotton fall, there is reason to expect that the manufacture of Native cloth will be increased. For common Native use Native cloth is preferred, when cheap, to English cloth, on account of its wearing better.

Shahjehanpore.—The demand for English cloth is daily increasing, in consequence of the price of Native cloth of the same kind being comparatively greater.

Muttra.—The Native manufacture is reported to be as stagnant as last year. The common people have hardly recovered from the famine and recent high prices, and they have little spare cash to clothe themselves afresh. The demand for English cloth is better than this time last year.

Agra.—Little Native cotton-cloth is now manufactured in this district, where it has been universally superseded by the produce of Manchester. It would seem that at present there is a glut of English cloth in the Agra market.

Furruckabad.—The Native cloth trade continues depressed. The English markeen (long-cloth) is now worn by all but the poorest Natives, in the place of coarse country cloth, garah. Throughout the district the manufacture of all colored and plain cotton is being gradually discontinued, no competition against the English cloths being possible. Within the last few years an entirely new cloth—the buttoo of Nawabgunge in Oudh—has succeeded in supplanting khara, the material formerly used for langas, and has now universal sale throughout Upper India. It has as yet no European rival.

Mynpoory.—With regard to the Native cloth manufacture, its prospects are most gloomy. Only the very poor classes wear Native cloth; the classes next above them have their best clothes of European cloth, and their ordinary wearing-apparel of Native cloth; and the rest wear European fabrics altogether. A well-to-do Native despises Native manufactures of the present day, as all the old fine cloths have ceased to be manufactured, English markeen and muslin having beaten them out of the field. Throughout the district, the average percentage of those who wear European cloths alone is about thirty; those who wear partly European and partly Native, forty; and those who wear Native cloths altogether, thirty.

Etawah.—The demand for English cloth still continues to increase.

Jaloun.—The great damage done to the cotton crop last year, combined with the present high prices of the raw material, proves unfavorable to the Native cloth manufacture. Many of the weavers have died or left the district, while others are too poor to buy cotton; the consequence is that all the pergunnah officers report that the demand for English cloth far exceeds that for Native manufactures, the estimated proportions being one-third of the latter to two-thirds of the former.

Jhansie.—The price of cloth is rather higher this year than last, owing to the continued scarcity of cotton, and this has operated in stimulating the demand for cheap English cloth, but the present plentiful cotton crop will, the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion, reverse the state of things—English cloth will decline, and Native cloth rise in demand.

Lullu'pore.—The inhabitants of this district, who are chiefly agriculturists, prefer Native-manufactured cloth to European cloth; and from this, among other causes, the Native-manufactured cloth daily secures a higher demand in the market.

Caenpore.—The market for piece-goods has been very dull during the whole of the past year; and, on account of the

large stocks held everywhere, the market for country cloth has also been depressed.

Muttelhpore.—The purchase of Native cloth, and the manufacture of the same, is decreasing. The demand for English cloth during the year 1870-71 appears to have been greater than that of the year 1869-70.

Banda.—The greatest demand is for country cloths, but there is also a large demand, even in the villages, for English cloths. The prices have been moderate. Country cloth is preferred generally in the villages and among the agriculturists to English cloth, on account of its greater durability.

Allahabad.—The depression in the demand for cloths manufactured with Native looms still continues, and shows a tendency to increase rather than decrease.

Humeerpore.—Native-made cloth is generally used in the district; in fact, it is only the wealthier classes of Natives that use that of English manufacture. The demand for English cloth must be very small, as there are but few merchants in the district who sell it, and the finer descriptions are not procurable in the district at all.

Jounpore.—The demand for English cloth is limited to the wealthier classes.

Goruckpore.—A small quantity of the coarse quality of country cloth is made: it is used chiefly by the poorer classes. The demand for English cloth cannot be estimated.

Bustee.—Demand for English cloth increasing.

Azimgurh.—The trade in Native cloth is at present dull. The better classes generally show a preference for foreign stuffs, whilst the poorer classes prefer the stronger home-made cloth. The local manufacture of cloth is much less than in former years, and is decreasing year by year.

Mirzapore.—Native cloth manufacture is in a declining state, and the demand for English cloth appears to be the same as it has been in former years.

Benares.—Three-fourths of the cloth consumed in this district is of English manufacture.

Ghazee pore.—There is nothing special that requires remark regarding cloth. English cloth is, as a rule, preferred.

Extract from Reports by District Officers.

C. DONOVAN, ESQ., *Assistant Collector, Moozuffernuggur.*

THE explanation of the general increase appears to be—

1st.—The high prices obtained in the 1869 season.

2nd.—That the rains began this year in the most favorable time for cotton sowings, whereas last year the proper sowing season had passed before their commencement. This consideration will go far to account for the increase in the Boodhana Tehseel, where canal-irrigation is comparatively restricted.

There is still, however, a fair demand for country cloth in the villages, and the prices are said to be rather high. It is probable that for the ordinary village clothing the convenience of having home-spun thread made into coarse fabrics in or near their homes will support a considerable manufacture by Jolahas for villagers' use. But for finer stuffs, and for colored cloth for jackets, &c., European cloth appears to be almost exclusively bought. The Natives also prefer the European red to that obtained from the *kussumba*, dyeing from which appears to be becoming less and less practised. The better classes use English cloth, I may say, universally, as finer than Native-made fabrics and of a more convenient width, the only complaint being as to its *durability*.

LUCHMUN SINGH, *Deputy Collector, Boodhshuhur.*

* * * * *

5. The coming year is expected to be one of uncommon plenty, and should this expectation be realized, it is only natural that the demand for cloth, whether country-made or foreign, as well as for every other article of necessity or

luxury, and it should be much more than it was during the two last past bad years.

6. The price of cleaned cotton is at present Rs. 16 per maund, and it is expected to be still lower, unless large supplies be wanted in England. The traders of Koorjah, one of the largest cotton markets in these provinces, anticipate a dullness in cotton trade for the next six months at least. They calculate, therefore, upon exporting only 50,000 maunds during the year, whereas in the previous five years the average was 90,000 maunds.

7. In consequence of the high prices of grain which prevailed during the past two years, the poorer classes were badly off as regards raiment. It is believed, therefore, that for local consumption in this district the quantity of cotton required in the coming year will be about 45,000 maunds, or about 25 per cent. above the average. Two-thirds of the cloth will be woven in the district, and the remainder imported from England. Deducting, therefore, 30,000 maunds, which will be taken by the Native looms, from the estimated produce, or 98,320 maunds, the quantity available for export from the district may be estimated at about 68,000 maunds.

8. That the coarse cloth made by the Native weavers is still largely, almost exclusively, in use amongst the poorer classes is a fact, and no reason is apparent why such should not be the case until the English manufacturers supply equally durable and cheaper cloth to beat out the country cloth from the market. In consequence of the little decline in the price of cotton, some activity is already observed in the Native looms, and more is expected as soon as the grain-crops have been reaped.

B. HARDINGE, ESQ., *Collector of Muttra.*

* * * * *

7. The Native manufacture is reported to be as stagnant as last year. The common people have hardly recovered from the famine and recent high prices, and they have little

spare cash to clothe themselves afresh. The state of the Native manufactures may be generally deduced from the condition of the wearing-apparel of the million. This year the numbers in torn and patched clothes, and in old and without shoes, are considerable. They have enough to do in keeping body and soul together, and make their old suits do duty for double the usual time. The Native idea is that the trade will revive if the khurreef is abundant. The promise is decidedly good; we may therefore hope that most of the Native looms will soon be in full work.

M. READE, ESQ., *Assistant Collector, Furruckabad.*

At the present moment cotton is selling at Rs. 20. It will be seen that the rate has only begun to fall since the outbreak of the war on the continent and the stagnation of European trade caused thereby. It was interesting to find that even in the most remote parts of the district the dealers understood perfectly how the state of the English market affected Indian prices, and that though they might only watch the local rates, they knew that those rates were not determined by local supply and demand alone.

The Native cloth trade of this district continues in its former depressed state. The recent fall in the price of cotton has enabled the weavers to put their cloths on a more equal footing with the English manufactures; but the British cottons do not depend for success so much on their cheapness as their superior texture and durability. Thus the English markeen (long-cloth) is now worn by all but the poorest Natives, in the place of coarse country cloth (garah). It is only about one-eighth cheaper in price, whereas garah lasts twice as long, and therefore costs much less in the long run. But markeen looks well, and is more comfortable to wear, and so has become the fashion. Those to whom economy is the first object still continue to buy garah, though at a higher money price. In the same way the English tool only competes with the Native loongee because it is a finer cloth; it is not so durable, and is absolutely dearer in price. On the other hand,

the successful competition of the English chintzes with several of the native cloths used for langas, or women's petticoats, is due to their superior durability and better dyo; the difference of price is in most cases only nominal.

Throughout this district the manufacture of all colored and the finer plain cottons is being gradually discontinued, no competition against the English cloths being possible. The trade is now retreating to its last stronghold, the manufacture of the coarse but serviceable cloths which have as yet found no rival, viz., garah, udhoter, guzzee, and one or two others, and even from this it must be expelled before long. The weavers profess to be only awaiting the *dénouement*, and certainly seem to be preparing for it by drafting off the superfluous members of their families into the ranks of day and field labour. Yet the event may prove that they have been too despondent. Within the last few years an entirely new cloth, the *bütto* of Nawabgunge in Oudh, has succeeded in supplanting khara, the material formerly most used for langas, and has now an immense sale throughout Upper India. It has as yet no European rival, and the cloth is spoken of so favorably that it may not only be able to hold its ground against all foreign competitors, but may even prove only the first of a better class of native manufactures. At present, however, the fortunes of the weavers are bound up with those of their principal customers, the poorest classes of the population, whose condition, till things change, will be the best guide to the state of the Native cloth trade.

I subjoin a list of the Native cloths known in this district, with their prices, and the names and prices of the competing English cottons. To facilitate comparison, I give the width of each cloth in *giras* (the sixteenth part of a yard), the Native, method of computing. The prices are those which ruled in Furruckabad at the beginning of this month.

| Native Cloth. | Price per yard. | Width of each. | Competing English cloth. | Price per yard. | Width of each. | Remarks. |
|---------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|----------------|--|
| | As. P. | Girás. | | As. P. | Girás. | |
| Garrah, | (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) | 11 10½ 11 10½ 11 | Long-cloth (markeon) | 3 9 3 6 3 3 3 0 2 9 2 6 2 3 2 0 1 9 1 6 | 17½ | Garrah is a coarse cloth, used for men's clothing generally, women's duputtas, and lining for other cloths. It is also used for druggot, tents, chuts, &c. Mar-keen competes with it as a cloth- ing material only. |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Udhote, | (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) | 10 11 10 10 8 | Muslin, | 2 2 2 0 1 9 1 6 1 3 | 17 | Udhote is a coarse muslin, used for chudders, duputtas, native towels, and lining generally. |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | Khassu, | 2 0 1 9 1 6 | 20 16 | |
| | | | Lumboraz (duster cloth) | 2 9 | 22 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----|--------------------|-----------|------|------|--|
| Meeta, | { (1) 1 6 | 16 | Muslin | ... | 1 0 | { 16 | { Meeta and Jhoona are coarse muslins of similar texture. Muslin has nearly beaten them out of the field. |
| Jhoona, | { (2) 1 3 | 13 | | | | { 17 | |
| | { (3) 1 0 | 20 | Book-muslin | ... | 1 6 | { 17 | |
| Pugree, | { (1) 0 9 | 9 | | | | | |
| | { (2) 0 6 | 4½ | Muslin | ... | 0 6 | 4 | The use of this cloth is denoted by its name. No. 3 is a Delhi manufacture, and has no English competitor at present. |
| | { (3) 2 0 | 3½ | | | | | |
| Chanka | ... | 11 | Long-cloth | ... | 1 6 | 14 | Chanka and dhotee are both used for men's dhotees. The long-cloth which competes with chanka is of a finer kind than the rival of Garah. |
| Dhotee | ... | 16 | Muslin | ... | 2 0 | 16 | |
| Guzzee, | { (1) 1 0 | 7 | Lumberaz | ... | 2 0 | 23 | Guzzee is a coarse muslin, used for boys' dhotees. Lumberaz is torn into three parts, which gives a width of 7½ girds, at 11 pie per yard. |
| | { (2) 0 9 | | | | | | |
| Dosootee, | { (1) 2 6 | 11 | Seetun, (shirting) | { (1) 3 9 | { 14 | | Dosootee is used for tents, and generally wherever great strength and durability is required. |
| | { (2) 2 3 | 10 | | { (2) 3 3 | | | |
| | { (3) 2 0 | 10 | | { (3) 2 3 | | | |
| Khara, | { (1) 3 3 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Khara is used for langas or petticoats. It is being rapidly supplanted by the Nawabgunj battoo, which sells at from 6 to 3 annas per yard of 13 girds. |
| | { (2) 3 0 | | | | | | |
| | { (3) 2 6 | | | | | | |
| | { (4) 2 0 | | | | | | |
| Soosae, | { (1) 1 6 | 10½ | Gown (? Chintz). | { (1) 2 0 | { 10 | | Soosae is the material used for pyjamas. Though cheaper, it is not found so durable as chintz. |
| | { (2) 1 3 | | | { (2) 1 9 | | | |
| | | | | { (3) 1 6 | | | |

| Native Cloth. | Price per yard. | Width of each. | Competing English cloth. | Price per yard. | Width of each. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--|
| | As. P. | Girds. | | As. P. | Girds. | |
| Achiya, { (1) (2) (3) | 3 6 | 14 | Chintz, { (1) (2) (3) (4) | 3 6 | 14 | These four cloths are used for langas. Chintzes are found to be more durable and better dyed. |
| | 3 0 | 12 | | 3 3 | 11 | |
| | 3 6 | 13 | | 2 0 | 10 | |
| | 3 0 | 11 | | 1 9 | 14 | |
| Guldaodee, { (1) (2) (3) | 3 6 | 13 | Chintz, { (1) (2) | 3 6 | 14 | |
| | 3 0 | 12 | | 2 6 | 10 | |
| | 2 9 | 11 | | 4 0 | 14 | |
| Charkhana, { (1) (2) (3) | 4 3 | 13 | Chintz, { (1) (2) (3) | 3 6 | 14 | |
| | 4 0 | 12 | | 3 0 | 10 | |
| | 3 9 | 10 | | 2 6 | 15 | |
| Anardana, { (1) (2) (3) | 3 0 | 14 | Chintz, { (1) (2) | 2 6 | 10 | Loongee is used for the lining of tents and for purdahs. It is also generally useful as a kind of waterproof. Tool is finer, but not so durable. |
| | 2 9 | 13 | | 2 0 | 15 | |
| | 2 3 | 10 | | 6 0 | | |
| Loongee, ... | 6 0 | 16 | Tool (twill) | | | |

R. D. ALEXANDER, ESQUIRE, *Assistant Collector of Mynpoory.*

IN old days the fine stuffs of the Shekoabad and Kurhul Pergunnahs were known far and wide, and were considered of such excellent quality that they were sent as presents often to considerable distances. But they have all passed away, and the coarse cloth woven by the "Kolies" and the "Jolahas" is all that remains to mark the manufacture of cloth in this district. The Kolies and Jolahas, too, seem to be leaving their trade in many parts of the district, and taking to the more profitable pursuit of agriculture. In my opinion, if a strong, durable, and withal cheap English cloth could be found which would undersell the present coarse Native stuffs, their manufacture would cease altogether.

R. S. AIKMAN, ESQUIRE, *Assistant Collector, Etawah.*

THIS year there is an estimated increase of 7,672 acres, or about 12 per cent., in the area under cotton cultivation; the actuals for the past season being 56,760 acres, against 64,432 estimated for the current season. It will be seen that there is an estimated increase in every pergunnah with the exception of Phuppoond, in which the estimate this year is 6,977 acres, against 7,812 in 1869-70. The Tehseeldar attributes this to the increased cultivation of indigo, which is stimulated by the advances given by the indigo-planters. It is the opinion of the Settlement Officer that it is probable that the decrease is also owing to the extension of canal-irrigation in that pergunnah. He informs me that wherever canal-irrigation is introduced the cultivation of cotton is giving place to wheat and sugar-cane. * * *

The Settlement Officer informs me that in this district the area under cotton has decreased rather than increased since last settlement. Regarding the state of Native cloth manufacture and the demand for English goods, it is reported from all sides that the demand for English cloth still continues to increase.

The Tichseeldar of Phuppoond writes that country cloth is preferred for the quilted garments which are used so much in winter. The reason he gives for this is that, on account of the roughness of the fibre of the Native-manufactured cloth, the cotton-wool used for lining remains equally distributed throughout the razai, &c., and that if the smoother English cloth is used, the cotton lumps and gathers in one place.

I am informed that the ryots, although they still adhere to the coarse and durable country cloth for their own use, are beginning to consider it a mark of being well off to be able to dress their wives and children in English-manufactured cloth, and that consequently the use for this is spreading in country places.

P. WHITE, Esq., *Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Jhansie.*

10. The Native cloths made in the district, are —

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| (1) Garah. | (4) Eikree. |
| (2) Dhotec jora. | (5) Kuswee. |
| (3) Chantee. | (6) Udhoter. |

Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6 are almost entirely for local consumption; Nos. 3 and 4 are colored into kharooa at Mow and Motee Kutra (this last place is only just beginning to pick up again as a dyeing manufactory), and thence exported to Jubbulpore, Cawnpore, Mirzapore, Oomraotee, Gwalior, Furruckabad and Hattrass. A considerable trade is thus done in kharooa. Kuswee is worn by village women. Udhoter is used for lining apparel, &c. The price of cloth is rather higher this year than last, owing to the continued scarcity of cotton. This has operated in stimulating the demand for cheap English cloth, the sorts known as markeen, luttha, nynsookh, mulmul and tool being principally sought after; also chintzes.

11. The present plentiful cotton crop will, I think, reverse this state of things. English cloths will decline, and Native cloths rise in demand. When the raw material is abundant

the Native article (cheap as it then becomes) is preferred by the people, as much for its reputed durability as the ease with which it is obtained. There are spinning-wheels from house to house. The cotton from the home farm is spun into thread by the women of the house. This prepared cotton thread is then given to the village weaver, who, for a small payment for his trouble, converts it into cloth. Behind such competition as this the English manufacture halts.

Reply of Government to Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, dated 14th December, 1870.

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 1259, dated 7th December, containing the estimate formed by the Board of Revenue of the prospects and condition of the cotton crop of 1870-71.

2. The Board consider the prospects of the crop to be decidedly favorable. The area under cotton has slightly increased since last year; the produce is very much greater, and is on the whole above average. It would have been a very superior crop to the average but for the abnormal rains which fell at the end of October.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with pleasure these accounts of the excellent prospects of the cotton crop throughout the greater part of the North-Western Provinces. They agree entirely with the results of the Lieutenant-Governor's own observations. At the time of writing the crop has been mostly gathered, and it is believed that these prospects have been fully realised. The first part of the season of 1870 was most favorable, and the heavy and unseasonable rain of October was confined mainly to the Benares Districts and the eastern portion of the Allahabad Division, in which comparatively little cotton is grown. Although the loss in some parts

in January, 1870, were pretty steadily maintained, but with a downward tendency, till the near approach of a good crop induced a sudden and in some places a heavy fall in November.

8. The account given by Mr. M. Reade of the introduction and rapidly acquired popularity of a new kind of native cloth called Buttoo, used for women's petticoats, and made in Nawabgunge in Oudh, is interesting. It shews in what direction it is still possible for Native manufacture to compete with English; and, if the Native weavers shew versatility in adapting their fabrics and designs to the Native taste, they may yet strike out new fields for themselves, and retard that decay and ruin of their trade which many District Officers consider to be imminent.

9. Hand-made must always be stronger than machine-made cloth. The common coarse garrah of the country still holds its place with the poorer classes as a stouter and more serviceable material than any made in England; but England monopolizes (with a few exceptions) the sale of the finer fabrics, and few of the well-to-do classes, who care more for appearance than for wear, use anything but English stuffs.

10. The more plentiful crop of cotton will no doubt depress prices and impart a stimulus to the declining Native manufacture. On the other hand, the returning prosperity of the agricultural classes, crowned, as may be hoped, by the safe harvesting of the magnificent winter crops now on the ground, will supply them with the means of gratifying their taste for the finer qualities of English cloth. It may therefore be anticipated that the demand for piece-goods will not be affected by the increased Native manufactures, but that there will be in the ensuing year a larger consumption of both classes of goods.

Art. IX.

LOCAL TAXATION FOR PROVINCIAL REQUIREMENTS.

No. 121A.

To

R. B. CHAPMAN, ESQ.,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Financial Department.*

DATED CAMP BENARES, THE 27TH JANUARY, 1871.

SIR,

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of the Resolution in the Financial Department, No. 3334, dated 14th ultimo, and to say that the Lieutenant-Governor hails with hope and confidence the introduction of a system by which certain branches of the service, with corresponding funds, will be transferred from Imperial control to local administration, well assured that the principle is sound, and calculated to promote efficiency, no less than economy, in the Government.

2. Of the total Imperial deficit thrown upon local resources, the share of this Government is stated at £48,030; but in point of fact, the sum to be made up is greatly in excess of this amount, as will be apparent from the following statement.

3. In the first place, the various grants in Appendix A. have been shewn in my letter No. 1069A., dated 31st ultimo, not to agree with the actual figures of the current year's Budget, and sanctioned grants;—the deficiency on the whole amounting to above a lakh of Rupees* against this £11,763. Government. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the details in this letter; but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that before the final allotment is made, the statements submitted in that address will be taken into consideration, and either the full grants awarded, or the discrepancies, which have been pointed out, explained.

4. But the great burden which will fall most heavily on our local finances is in the Public Works Department. A

report has been furnished by Colonel Hutchinson, Secretary to Government in that Department, which clearly exhibits the result of the new scheme.

5. The Budget for provincial services, it is shewn, will amount to £404,000

To meet which there is
the Government grant, £ 186,851
The Ferry Fund, „ 40,000
Road Fund, „ 40,000
..... £266,851

Leaving a deficit of £137,149

6. The above figures embrace both that expenditure which, having hitherto been Imperial, is now to be provincial, and also that which has hitherto been local.

7. *Deficit on that portion of the Imperial Budget now made provincial.*—I am first to notice the portion hitherto Imperial.

8. Colonel Hutchinson gives the figures as follows (Appendix A):—

| Head of Charge. | Grant. | Estimate. | Deficit to be provided by new taxation. |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Civil Buildings, | 63,341 | 115,000 | 51,659 |
| Communications, | 82,636 | 110,000 | 27,364 |
| Establishments, | 37,954 | *48,900 | 10,946 |
| Tools and Plant, | 2,920 | 7,000 | 4,080 |
| Total, | £ 186,851 | £ 280,900 | £ 94,049 |

* It will be observed that Colonel Hutchinson has not had any satisfactory data to go upon in calculating the portion of charge for Establishments to be set against the grant. He has calculated it thus:—

The grant for works to be still Imperial has been fixed by G. O. of 30th December last, at £97,000
The Provincial grant £37,954

Total grant for Establishment, Imperial and Provincial, ... £134,954

From this is to be deducted Irrigation Establishment, which costs £55,600, leaving for other establishments, Imperial and Provincial, £79,354. But the establishment actually employed on these works amounts to £90,300, so that there is a deficit of £10,946, as shewn in Colonel Hutchinson's paper.

9. Thus it will be seen that under every one of the heads of charge the grants are altogether inadequate. The grant to the North-Western Provinces on account of Public Works is stated in the Resolution to be £186,851, whereas the minimum cost for which the wants of the Province can be provided is shown to be £280,900.

10. This deficiency in the Government grant arises from the fact that it has been based on the estimates for last year; and the estimates of the past year have been exceptionally low, and in fact altogether inadequate to the normal requirements of the Province.

11. This again has arisen from the recent financial crisis and the repeated retrenchments of the Public Works Budget consequent thereon. The orders for these retrenchments were peremptory, and were promptly and loyally responded to. But as many Military works were in progress, which could not be stopped without serious detriment to the Army, it became imperative to carry on these at the expense of the branch of Civil Buildings and Communications. And so it has come to pass that during the last two years, the Civil estimates have been retrenched to a point utterly inadequate for the requirements of the Province. These retrenchments were accepted and carried into effect by the Public Works Department of this Government, under the assumption that, arising out of a temporary necessity, they were themselves temporary; and that the increased grants of future years would repair the mischief arising from the postponement of repairs and other urgent works. It is quite impossible that the reduction can be maintained without great discredit to the administration and loss to the public. The supplies necessary for the ordinary repair of main lines have been well nigh stopped; those for the repairs of buildings have been greatly cut down; and the construction of new works, even where urgently required, has been, for the most part, postponed. Had it been foreseen that the retrenchments were (as it is now intended) to be permanent, the Public Works Department would have represented

their inadequacy, and the impossibility of carrying on the public service with them. The result of now stereotyping the reduced grants is to throw on local taxation, as above shewn, the burden of nearly 9½ lakhs; or, in other words, while the Resolution imposes a portion of the Imperial deficit, amounting ostensibly to £48,030 on the North-Western Provinces, there is actually devolved on these Provinces an *Expenditure hitherto Imperial*, which, with the deficit, amounts to £142,079.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor has thought it incumbent on him, in justice to the Provinces for which he is responsible, to bring this point prominently to view. It may be that other Provinces, where Military works were not so busily in progress as in the North-Western Provinces, did not suffer so severely by the late retrenchments. But as regards the North-Western Provinces, the effect is that they are virtually required to provide by new taxation for *three times the sum*, assessed upon them as their portion of the Imperial deficit.

13. Under these circumstances I am to solicit attention to a letter in the Public Works Department, No. 283A., dated 20th January, 1871, which forms Appendix B. of this letter, requesting that the Civil Budget be relieved of the charge for

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|-----|----------------|--|
| (1.) Thomason College | | | | |
| Establishment,... | £145,300 | | | |
| Buildings, &c., | 2,200 | | | |
| | | | 17,500 | |
| (2.) Instrument Depôt, ... | ... | ... | 6,300 | |
| (3.) Military Churches and Ceme- | | | | |
| teries, | | | 5,060 | |
| | | | <u>£28,860</u> | |

the services noted in the margin. The first of these, the Thomason College, is strictly Imperial in its objects, and in point of fact provides Civil

Engineers not for these Provinces only but also for the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces. Similarly the Instrument Depôt is not provincial; and Churches and Cemeteries for troops are Military. His Honor submits that these charges should be transferred from the Provincial Budget to the Imperial.

14. Even with our Budget thus lightened, the deficit to be provided on account of the portion of the Imperial Public Works Budget now made provincial will be £65,189. In the proposals hereafter submitted, the Lieutenant-Governor has assumed that this concession will be granted.

15. *Deficit on the portion of Public Works Budget heretofore local.*—I am now to refer to that part of Colonel Hutchinson's Budget relating to operations heretofore provided from local funds. The charges on this head amount to £123,100. At the close of his memorandum Colonel Hutchinson supposes that this may be met from existing sources of income. But this is not the case. The Road Fund and the Ferry Fund, the only available sources, yield each of them no more than four lakhs, being an aggregate of only £80,000, so that there will here be a farther deficit of £43,100. The cause is that, in recent years the operations of the local funds have been greatly stimulated by large supplementary grants from the old One-per-cent. income tax, and "Accumulated ferry fund" balances. But these extraordinary sources are now almost exhausted; and if the operations of the funds are to be maintained in the same activity, and indeed if they are to bear any proper relation to the wants of the country, the deficit just mentioned will have to be raised from other sources.

16. Thus in the Public Works Department, as now to be constituted on a provincial basis, the deficit will be—

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------|----------------------|
| Portion hitherto Imperial, | ... | £65,189 |
| Do. do. Local, | ... | £43,100 |
| ... | ... | <hr/> |
| ... | Total, | ... |
| | | <hr/> £108,289 <hr/> |

And this on the assumption that the Government of India takes over the Thomason College and other items mentioned in para. 13.

17. In the following calculations that assumption is continued; as also that the defalcation of above £10,000, noticed

in para. 3, will be adjusted or explained by the Financial Department, so as not to cause further loss to this Government. In fact it is assumed that the wants of the various departments now made provincial, excepting the Public Works Department, will be met from the grants assigned, leaving only the

| Department. | Charge for Postage, 1870-71. | |
|---------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Budget Estimate. | Regular Estimate. |
| Police, ... | 8,873 | 1,87,000 |
| Registration, | 1,660 | 7,500 |
| Printing, ... | 4,092 | 90,000 |

deficit of £48,030 to be raised. It is also assumed that the extra charge for postage, due to the increased rates and the altered system lately introduced, and which is expected to reach a large amount as shown in the margin, will be separately

provided for. Otherwise there will be a serious deficiency to meet, amounting altogether to about Rs. 1,90,000.

18. On this basis, the aggregate charges against these Provinces will be as follows :—

| | |
|---|------------|
| (1.) Public Works Department (hitherto Imperial), ... | £ 252,040 |
| (2.) Ditto (hitherto Local), ... | ,, 123,100 |
| (3.) Rural Police, ... | ,, 250,000 |
| (4.) Village Schools, ... | ,, 40,000 |
| (5.) District Post, ... | ,, 10,000 |
| (6.) Sanitation and Local Improvements, ... | ,, 30,000 |
| (7.) Deficit in Imperial grant, ... | ,, 48,030 |
| (8.) Cost of Office of provincial account, &c., | ,, 2,000 |
| ment | |
| for troops | |
| should be | |
| Imperial. | £755,170 |

19. To meet these charges we have the following assets either provided or in rapid course of provision :—

| | | | | |
|---|-----|---------|-----|-----------|
| (1.) Public Works grant for works hitherto. | | | | |
| Imperial, | ... | ... | ... | £ 186,851 |
| (2.) Local cess in temporarily-settled districts, | „ | 324,362 | | |
| (3.) Ferry Fund, | ... | ... | ... | „ 40,000 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | £ 551,213 |

Thus leaving to be raised by further taxation £203,957, or say twenty lakhs of rupees.

20. The Local Cess (item 2 of receipts) is leviable only from those districts the settlement of which is open to revision, and will not reach its full amount (probably above £350,000) till 1874. Meanwhile it will yearly increase. The sum entered is that which is expected in the coming year.

21. To consider the ways and means necessary to meet the expected deficit, a Committee was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, which sat at Nynce Tal and conducted its proceedings in constant communication with His Honor. The report of this Committee has already been forwarded to the Financial Department with my letter No. 1636, dated the 1st December last, and their proceedings have met with the approval and commendation of His Excellency in Council.

22. Of the taxes proposed by the Committee and adopted by this Government in my address of 1st December, the Lieutenant-Governor has found it necessary to drop the "Arms License," as the subject has been taken up imperially, and it is not known whether it is intended to raise a revenue from licenses to possess and carry arms, or if so, whether the proceeds will be allowed as an addition to local revenue.

23. His Honor has also relinquished the "Acreage cess on temporarily-settled districts."

24. It was with some hesitation that the Committee recommended, and the Lieutenant-Governor adopted, this cess, and it would only be in case of absolute necessity that His Honor would fall back on a tax which appears open to serious objections both of principle and expediency.

25. The principle of our Revenue settlements in districts of which the Land Revenue is assessed temporarily is that the demand is fixed, after a careful investigation into its resources, at the full amount which each estate can bear with a view to its prosperity; and at each successive lapse the assessment is revised upon the same principle. If then during the currency of a settlement, additional cesses may be imposed at the discretion of Government, we have, in the first place, the danger of trenching upon the margin which, after laborious investigation by the most able and experienced officers, has been held to be not more than sufficient to secure the safety and advancement of the agricultural interests of the country.

26. In the next place, we introduce an element of insecurity which cannot but unsettle the minds of the people. The Settlement is concluded at a fixed sum for a fixed term of years; and if the Government is seen to step in, and (as has been proposed in other Provinces) arbitrarily impose an additional demand of 3 or 4 per cent. as a cess on the revenue, the confidence of the people in the proceedings of Government cannot but be shaken, and the security intended by the absolute limitation of the demands of Government seriously affected.

27. It is not intended by this to impugn the principle by which landed profits are held to be assessable to the income tax, or indeed any action by which landed profits are taxed *in common with all other property*. But this is quite a distinct principle from the arbitrary imposition of cesses on the system which has been contended for elsewhere.

28. There is a farther disadvantage. It would create confusion, and perhaps eventually antagonism, between local and

imperial income. Whatever is thus added to the revenue demand in the shape of cesses during the currency of a settlement is so much to be deducted from the Land Revenue which will be assessed as Imperial at the next revision of the Settlement. As shown above, an estate can easily be assessed only at a given sum, whether that be paid as revenue or as cesses; whatever, therefore, the Settlement Officer finds to be paid as cesses will become a virtual diminution from the Imperial revenue. There will be a strong temptation to the Local Government to repeat additions to a cess which affords so convenient a mode of meeting the increasing charges for local improvements. And thus antagonism may spring up, and a tendency arise on the part of the Local Government to secure as large a portion of the assessment as possible for local purposes. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor therefore, that whenever Revenue settlements are subject to periodical revision, the assess on which the Land Revenue is assessed should be carefully reserved for Imperial taxation. The subject-matter of taxation for the two classes of revenue, Imperial and Provincial, cannot be kept too carefully distinct.

29. The correct principle, as it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor, is that which is followed in these Provinces, viz. to assign a fixed portion of the Land Revenue for local objects. This is now done always at the time of settlement, by setting apart one-tenth of the entire demand, or one-tenth of the Imperial Land Revenue, for purposes of District Police, District Roads, District Jail, Village Education, and Sanitation,—needs the discharge of which is not large external obligations on Government as the superior landlord of the country. If the amount is inadequate, it ought to be augmented, not indirectly by tampering with the Revenue settlements, but by the appropriation of an increased percentage of the Land Revenue.

30. It is on this basis that the legislative measures recently submitted passed; and it will be observed that the

Local "Land Taxation Act" recognizes the appropriation of this tenth, and makes provision for its being devoted, apart from the Imperial revenue, for provincial purposes.

31. The case is widely different with the permanently-settled districts. There, on the one hand, the Imperial revenue is fixed in perpetuity, so that there can be no opposition or rivalry between that revenue and any taxes that may be raised on the land for provincial purposes; while, on the other hand, the landholders having profited by the rise in prices, and general improvement of the country, are in a position, and have been declared, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, bound to contribute, equally with the possessors of other property, to provincial requirements.

32. As explained in para. 5 of my letter of 1st December, "the only material point of difference between the Bills and the proposals of the Committee relates to the permanently-assessed districts, in which, after careful deliberation, it was thought better not to introduce a cess calculated on the net profits, but to substitute for it an increased acreage cess. This will still fall at a very low rate—two annas an acre—half of which the proprietor will recover by collecting one anna per acre from his cultivators, and will himself be responsible (excepting where the proprietary profits are unduly small) for the other. This plan will be simpler, and will avoid the necessity of difficult and uncertain investigations into rentals and profits. The Road Cess already in force at one per cent. of the Revenue will be retained, and authority is taken to commute the chowkeedar's holdings into a money payment. These three items are expected to yield a sum fairly proportioned to the resources of the permanently-assessed districts."

33. Wherever the profits of the proprietor fall short of 25 per cent. of the Government Revenue, a clause has been introduced enabling the proprietor to recover the second anna also from all tenants holding at privileged rates. In the Benares districts, a large portion of the agricultural profits are

appropriated by tenants whose rents cannot be raised, and sometimes to such an extent as unduly to limit the profits of the proprietor. The intention of the above condition is to make the whole tax fall on these privileged cultivators, wherever they have so reduced the income of the proprietor.

34. Wherever, on the other hand, the scantiness of the profits arises from the assessment itself being heavy, that is from inadequacy of the gross assets, it is proposed that Government shall have authority to remit the acreage cess in whole or in part.

35 Power is also taken in the Bill for commuting the service land at present held by the chowkeedars in the permanently-assessed districts. It is estimated that these lands will yield £11,800; and this will form a fund which, supplemented from the acreage cess, will provide an effective substitute for the present inadequate rural police of the Benares districts.

36. The Road fund at one per cent. will continue to be levied in these districts.

37. The maffee holdings will also be made to contribute, as elsewhere, the local cess at 10 per cent. of the Government demand, which would have been assessed on them had they not been revenue-free.

38. Lastly comes the license on trades. This, as arranged by the Committee, will fall at very low rates (Rs. 6, 4, and 2,) on the various classes of trades. It has been estimated that it will yield above £100,000, but the data are not very certain. The Lieutenant-Governor would therefore prefer to take legislative sanction to fix the rates, if necessary, at double those sums. At the same time I am to say that if possible the rates above noted will not be exceeded.

39. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that His Honor would not have proposed any new taxation in this direction had

it not been for the expectation held out by the Government of India that the pressure of the income tax will be greatly diminished.

40. The ways and means, as required for the increased expenditure of these Provinces, would then stand as follows:—

| <i>Charges.</i> | | <i>Receipts.</i> | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | £ | | £ |
| Deficit in Imperial Grant, | 48,030 | Public Works Grant, ... | 186,851 |
| Public Works charges as | | Local Cess (temporarily- | |
| shown before, ... | 375,140 | settled districts), ... | 324,362 |
| Rural Police, ... | 207,500 | Ferry Fund, ... | 40,000 |
| Village Schools, ... | 40,000 | } Acreage - | |
| District Post, ... | 10,000 | Permanently- | |
| Sanitation and Improve- | | settled dis- | |
| ments, ... | 30,000 | tricts. } Road cess, ... | 5,500 |
| Administration and Office, | 2,000 | } Commuted | |
| | | } jagheers, ... | 11,300 |
| | | Local Cess on maafee hold- | |
| | | ings, ... | 10,000 |
| | | License on trades, ... | 100,000 |
| | <u>£712,670</u> | | <u>£714,927</u> |

Bills for giving effect to the License Tax, and the Local Cesses in the Benares Division are in the hands of the Hon'ble J. D. Inglis, who, as President of the Taxation Committee, is in full possession of His Honor's views on all questions connected with these measures.

41. It must be understood that the three last items of "Receipts" are estimated for on very imperfect data; and it is possible that the income in the coming year may fall considerably short of what is expected. On the other hand, the sum entered under "Charges" for Rural Police has also been estimated on very imperfect data, and the actual expenditure may be materially less,—the more especially as it is not intended to introduce improved Village Police arrangements into any district till it pays the full local cess. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes during the next month to have the means for estimating more closely the expected charges of the year: but it will not be possible to frame any close and reliable estimate of income during the present year.

42. Before proceeding to more general remarks, the Lieutenant-Governor ventures to make the suggestion that the Abkaree branch of the Revenue is apparently one which might with great propriety be made local. The limitation and distribution of the shops is partly dependent on Police considerations; and the management of the department, perhaps more than that of any other source of revenue, is connected with local interests. Such an arrangement would seem to be the more suitable as the Madras Government are understood (apparently with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council), to have adopted licences from spirit shops as a source of municipal income: and the same course might perhaps be followed in these provinces with advantage.

43. I am further to submit that as legislative measures will be required for giving effect to the new taxes, and will probably be required from time to time to be varied in order to meet the exigencies of the day, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that this would be best accomplished by a Local Legislative Council.

44. If this Government is to be responsible for so large a local revenue, it should be armed with corresponding legislative power. The Imperial Legislature does not contain elements of local knowledge sufficient to judge of the special circumstances on which enactments for local taxation must be based. Projects of law are also liable to material changes in passing through the Council, and consequently to be passed in a shape that does not fully accomplish the object which the Local Government has in view when proposing them.

45. On this question the Lieutenant-Governor may perhaps refer to the opinion recorded by him while a Member of the Governor-General's Council, on the constitution of the Bengal Government (25th February, 1868):—

"I am not prepared to concur with the Governor-General in advocating the abolition of the Bengal Legislative Council. There is much local legislation which I think would be unsuited for the Imperial Legislative

" Council ; and the Province appears to me too far advanced for the summary legislation adverted in paras. 9, 10, and 19. Indeed, agreeing on this point with the opinions which I believe are those of my hon'ble colleague, Mr. Maine, I should hold such a stage of legislation to be suitable only for the outlying and ruder tracts. At the same time, I feel strongly that the Imperial Legislative body is not properly constituted for the discussion and decision of the numerous questions of a local nature which come up from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. I do not think that enactments involving matters of a purely provincial character can have justice done to them in the Supreme Legislative Council ; and the only remedy I can at present see is to put those Governments on the same footing in respect of Local Legislative Councils as Bengal stands upon."

46. If all legislative projects were submitted for the approval of the Governor-General in Council before being presented to the Local Legislature, and again, when passed, submitted for the sanction of the Governor-General, the advantages of the scheme of direct legislation by the Executive Government (as recently enacted by Parliament), combined with those of a Local Council, would be secured. And His Honor accordingly submits the proposal for the favourable consideration of His Excellency in Council.

47. Local legislation seems to His Honor more in keeping than Imperial with taxation intended to be local. And, indeed, the experience of Sir William Muir leads him to regard this condition almost as essential to the success of the projected system.

48. I am further to represent that so much personal responsibility will be thrown upon the head of the Local Government, in laying out the several Budgets, in adjusting the rival claims of different departments, and in determining the ways and means for meeting those claims by local taxation, that in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion the services of a Council of responsible advisers would be of the utmost consequence, if not absolutely necessary. It is not that His Honor has any reason to complain that counsel and advice are not now to be had. On the contrary, Sir William Muir warmly

and thankfully acknowledges that in every department of the administration he continually receives, and can for the future firmly count upon receiving, the aid of all the chief Officers around him, on whatever subjects they are invited to advise. But such advice, excepting when tendered departmentally and officially, is irresponsible advice, while that which is needed will be the advice of constitutional counsellors responsible for the opinions which they give, and often involving the determination of questions arising out of the contending claims of different departments. Such a Council might be composed of the Revenue Board, the Chief Engineer, and some other chief Civil Officer stationed at Allahabad; and these, with the addition of one or two other Official Members, and three or four Native Members, might constitute the Local Legislative Council. The action of the Executive Council might be confined to the purposes indicated at the beginning of this paragraph. In all other respects the personal action and responsibility of the Lieutenant-Governor might remain as they are.

49. The Lieutenant-Governor is sensible that in making this recommendation he goes counter to the opinion against a local Executive Council, contained in the Minute before alluded to. But the circumstances differ. If the control of the Government of India over several Departments, especially involving questions of finance, be relaxed, something will be needed to supply the place of that control. His Honor may perhaps again quote from the Note attached to the same Minute, in illustration of what is meant:—

30. "Supposing that the Lieutenant-Governorship is maintained, it would not, I think, be expedient to materially lessen the control and supervision to which that Government is now liable from the Government of India. Where the whole power of Government vests in a single individual, it is never safe to relax a certain measure of oversight. For how ever good a thing it is to have the personal activity and responsibility proper to individual action, you are at the same time liable to personal idiosyncracies, to an over-zeal or activity in some particular direction, and

APPENDIX A.

Memorandum by COLONEL C. W. HUTCHINSON, R. E., on the Provincial Services and Budget Estimate for Public Works, dated 12th January, 1871.

1. In Financial Resolution No. 3334, dated 14th December, 1870, it has been ruled that certain Departments of the Administration should be made over to the Governments of Presidencies and Provinces, and that certain grants should be made permanently from the Imperial Revenue for these services.

2. Amongst the number of Civil Departments thus transferred are Roads, Miscellaneous Public Improvements, and Civil Buildings.

3. These services, together with all works heretofore comprised in the Local Funds Public Works Budget, will now constitute the "Provincial Service Public Works Budget:" and this Budget will therefore show as receipts the grants from Imperial Revenue to the services mentioned in para. 2 above, and for proportion of Establishment and Tools and Plant, together with all the income derived from Road and Ferry and Staging Bungalow Funds; and will show as expenditure all charges under these heads of service.

4. The assignments made for Public Works from Imperial Revenue are as follows:—

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| 1. Roads and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, | ... | ... | ... | 8,26,360 |
| 2. Civil Buildings, | ... | ... | ... | 6,33,410 |
| 3. Proportion of Public Works Establishment, | | | | 3,79,540 |
| 4. Proportion of Tools and Plant, | | | ... | 29,200 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | 18,68,510 |

5. The form in which this Budget Estimate has been drawn out is the same as that in which Public Works Estimates have heretofore been prepared.

6. The heads of Civil Buildings and Communications require little explanation. The total amount set down for Civil Buildings is $11\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, of which 2 lakhs are for repairs and $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for new works; and it is believed that these sums are by no means in excess of actual requirements. The works comprised under this head are all such as would have been included in Imperial Public Works Budget but for the Resolution of 14th December last. It will be seen that in 1869-70, the estimate for original works, Civil Buildings, amounted to Rs. 11,90,500, while, owing to the stringent restrictions on expenditure ordered by the Government of India, the estimate for 1870-71 was only Rs. 5,78,860. Owing to these restrictions many urgent wants of the Province under this head remained uncomplished, and provision has now to be made for them. Comparing the Government grant for this head of service with this estimate for urgent wants, it is apparent that the grant is deficient by Rs. 5,16,590.

7. Similarly with regard to Communications. These have latterly in many parts fallen into a state of serious disrepair from want of sufficient funds, and it is necessary now to enter for repairs of such roads as were formerly Imperial at least Rs. 9,00,000, and for Original Works, Rs. 2,00,000, showing that the Government grant is deficient by Rs. 2,73,640.

8. In accordance with instructions of this Government, this Budget shows distinctly the charges for Communications, &c., in two parts, so that it may be at once apparent what works were formerly Imperial and what Local. The estimate is required by General Department of this Government by the end of this month; and, as it does not seem likely that all the District Budgets will be received, examined, and passed by

that time, it has been considered sufficient to assume amounts derived from former experience to represent the aggregate wants of the Province for District Roads, &c. Thus, for example, referring to Budgets of 1869-70 and 1870-71, we find for Original Works, Communications, respectively, Rs. 6,56,020 and Rs. 4,43,750 : a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 has accordingly been entered as estimate of requirements for 1871-72. Again, for "Repairs," Communications, the estimate for 1870-71 was Rs. 5,50,361, and accordingly the estimate for 1871-72 has been assumed at Rs. 5,50,000.

9. The item of Establishment is one which may require further discussion, but so far as can be seen at present, the simplest mode of arriving at an estimate of requirements is the one herein adopted. It is this. The Imperial grant for the whole Public Works Establishment of this Government is as shown in Public Works Circular No. 75 of 30th December 1870,

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 9,70,000 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| Deduct Establishment required for Irriga- | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 5,56,000 |
| tion Branch, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ,, |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| Balance available for Buildings and Roads | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 4,14,000 |
| Branch, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ,, |

But the total requirement for Buildings and Roads Branch as at present constituted (which of course comprises all establishments employed on Civil Buildings and Communications hitherto classed as Imperial works as well as on Military works,) is,

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 9,03,000 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| Deducting from this the above balance, | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 4,14,000 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|

The result is,...

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 4,89,000 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|

which sum is that entered in this Budget Estimate against the Imperial grant of Rs. 3,79,540, showing a deficiency in the grant of Rs. 1,09,460.

10. The Establishment entered for Local Fund works is, as before shown for Communications, derived from experience of past years, and from what late correspondence in this Department has shown to be likely to be necessary. In many districts there are at present no Engineers at all, and in others the men employed are deficient in qualifications. It appears necessary to reconsider the whole question of these establishments, but whatever the system finally decided upon may be, it appears clear that the cost of establishments to be efficient must be more costly than at present, and therefore a larger sum has been entered for 1871-72 under this head than that in the Budget of 1870-71; in the latter the figure is Rs. 1,53,424; in the former it is assumed Rs. 1,81,000.

11. The sum of Rs. 70,000 has been entered for Tools and Plant in order to meet the requirements for Central Instrument Depôt at Roorkee. The grant for Tools and Plant is Rs. 29,200, and this is deficient by Rs. 40,800.

12. The total of this Budget Estimate is Rs. 40,40,000, of which Rs. 12,31,000 represent former Local Funds works, and Rs. 28,09,000 former Imperial Fund works.

The total grant Imperial is, Rs. 18,68,510

That portion of estimate which corresponds
to Imperial is, „ 28,09,000

There is thus, therefore, a deficiency in Imperial grant of Rs. 9,40,490, and assuming that the income from Road and Ferry Funds will meet the charges, Rs. 12,31,000 against these funds as per estimate, then Rs. 9,40,490 is the amount to be raised by provincial taxation to admit of the public works of these Provinces being carried on to extent shown by this estimate to be requisite.

Budget Estimate for Public Works Provincial Services for the year from 1st April, 1871, to 31st March, 1872.

| Classification. | Estimate, 1871-72. | Total, 1871-72. | Total. |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| <i>Original Works.</i> | | | |
| Civil Buildings, ... | 9,50,000 | 9,50,000 | |
| Communications, { 1.—Hitherto Imperial, 2.— „ Local,... | 2,00,000 5,00,000 | 7,00,000 | |
| | | 16,50,000 | 16,50,000 |
| <i>Repairs.</i> | | | |
| Civil Buildings, ... | 2,00,000 | 2,00,000 | |
| Communications, { 1.—Hitherto Imperial, 2.— „ Local,... | 9,00,000 5,50,000 | 14,50,000 | |
| | | 16,50,000 | 16,50,000 |
| <i>Establishments.</i> { 1.—Hitherto Imperial, 2.— „ Local,... | 4,89,000 1,81,000 | 6,70,000 | 6,70,000 |
| <i>Tools and Plant,</i> ... | ... | 70,000 | 70,000 |
| Grand Total, ... | ... | ... | *40,40,000 |

Note explaining amount to be raised by Local taxation.

| | Estimate for 1871-72. | Grant for 1871-72. | Balance to be met from Local Re- sources. |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Civil Buildings, ... | 11,50,000 | 6,33,410 | 5,16,500 |
| Communications, ... | 11,00,000 | 8,26,360 | 2,73,640 |
| Establishments, ... | 4,89,000 | 3,79,540 | 1,09,460 |
| Tools and Plant, ... | 70,000 | 29,200 | 40,800 |
| TOTAL, ... | 28,09,000 | 18,68,510 | 9,40,490 |

* NOTE.—If from this is deducted the charges for Thomason College, Central Instrument Depôt, Military Churches, &c., amounting to Rs. 2,88,600, as explained in letter No. 283A., dated 20th January, 1871, this total will be reduced to Rs. 37,51,400.

APPENDIX B.

No. 283A.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

Public Works Department.

DATED CAMP NUNDGUNGGE, THE 20TH JANUARY, 1871.

SIR,

IN considering the orders of Government of India, as communicated in Financial Resolution No. 3334, dated 14th December, 1870, in this Department, and also Public Works Circular No. 75, dated 30th December, 1870, I am directed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to observe that there are some points which require more precise instructions before progress can be satisfactorily made with the preparation of the Provincial Service Budget.

2. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that the Thomason College is not a merely Provincial institution. Officers and Subordinates are trained there for employment in the Public Works Department of the whole Bengal Presidency, and not for the North-Western Provinces only, and consequently special provision for all charges connected with it appears to be necessary in the Imperial Public Works Budget, and not in the Provincial estimates. The establishment charges for this institution alone amount to Rs. 1,53,000 while the sum that should be allowed for necessary works (which are either in progress or considered requisite) for ensuing year is „ 22,000

Making a total of Rs. 1,75,000

3. With regard similarly to the Central Instrument Depot at Roorkee, which is an institution intended for the benefit not only of the North-Western Provinces but of all India, His Honor concludes that it has not been intended that charges connected with this establishment are to be met from provincial

sources. The demands of this Dépôt for next year, after being largely reduced, amount to Rs. 63,000.

4. Again, although Ecclesiastical Buildings have hitherto been classed as "Civil Buildings," I am directed to say that where Churches and Cemeteries are required for Military Cantonments, they can scarcely be correctly classed among Civil Buildings, but should be provided for in the Imperial Public Works Budget as works required for the special use of the Troops cantoned in the North-Western Provinces.

Also the Memorial Church at Cawnpore might, it is submitted, with more propriety be considered an Imperial work. The sum required for such Churches and Cemeteries for next year amounts to Rs. 50,600.

5. The case of the Roorkee Workshops has been brought to the notice of the Government of India, in this office No. 67A., dated 6th instant, and need not be again further noticed at present.

6. It has been ascertained that the urgent requirements for the work, &c., in this Department, which have been transferred from Imperial Government by Resolution of 14th December (*i. e.*, for Roads and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Civil Buildings, proportion of Public Works Establishments, and proportion of Tools and Plant), will, without making any provision for the Thomason College, the Roorkee Central Instrument Dépôt, or for Military or Memorial Churches and Cemeteries, far exceed the Imperial grant.

7. This grant amounted to Rs. 18,68,510,* and as now

* Public Works portion of £6,882,822. reduced (by the proportion

† Public Works portion of £640,792. of the £48,030 debitable to

Public Works) amounts only to Rs. 17,61,270;† whereas the urgent requirements of these Provinces, omitting entirely Thomason College, &c., as above, amounts, as far as can be at present foreseen, to about 7½ lakhs of rupees more than the grant, or to a total sum of about 25½ lakhs.

8. The excess over the permanent grant now assigned

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----------------|
| Thomason College, ... | ... | 1,75,000 |
| Central Instrument Depôt,... | ... | 63,000 |
| Churches, &c., ... | ... | 50,600 |
| | | <u>2,88,600</u> |

would therefore, if it has been intended that the charges on account of the Thomason College, &c., &c., as above

detailed, are to be met from provincial sources, amounts, to nearly 11 lakhs, and as the difficulty of raising funds to so large an amount will be excessive, His Honor hopes that he is right in supposing that the intention of Government has been to permit these Establishments and Buildings to be included in the Imperial Public Work Budget.

I have, &c.,

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER THE SUBJECT OF LOCAL TAXATION.

To

C. A. ELLIOTT, ESQUIRE,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P.,

DATED 12TH NOVEMBER, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, for the orders of His

MEMBERS :

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Mr. Inglis (President). | Mr. Carmichael. |
| Mr. Reid. | " E. Colvin. |
| " Mayne, C.B. | " Elliott. |
| " Forbes, C.B. | " A. Colvin |
| | (Member, and Secy.) |

Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Proceedings and Report of the Committee appointed to consider the subject of Local

Taxation for Provincial requirements.

2. The Committee was constituted under Orders of the Government, No. 765A., dated 7th June, 1870. Subsequently,

under Orders No. 1247, dated 6th September; Mr. Forbes, C.B., Commissioner of Benares, took his seat on the Committee.

3. The subject originally referred for consideration was extraordinary taxation for the construction and repair of roads and communications. An estimated sum of £200,000 being required for this purpose, the Committee were instructed to take up the question of a general house-rating. The points especially requiring attention in connection with the imposition of such a rating were placed before them; and His Honor, while putting these prominently forward, invited them further to consider the feasibility of a wheel-tax, a tax on licenses to carry arms, and enhancement of the present ferry charges. The existing system of rural police was also to be reviewed; and the provisions of Acts XX. of 1856* and III. of 1869† were, if necessary, to be revised.

4. Subsequently, in your letter No. 912A., dated 2nd July, the attention of the Committee was drawn to the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 5, dated 12th May, 1870 (published at page 841 of the *Gazette of India* for June 25th, 1870), "as laying down the principles to be aimed at in the "assessment of local rating; and the necessity of doing what "can be done to draw the people on to take an active share "in the administration of such cesses."

5. Again, a Minute by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 28th July, was communicated to the Committee, calling for an opinion as to the objects to which the anticipated surplus from the municipal cess should be devoted, the number of houses to be on an average assigned to the ward of a village policeman, the extent to which the municipal

* "An Act to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of police chowkeedars in cities, towns, stations, suburbs, and bazaars, in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal."

† "An Act for the maintenance of the Rural Police in the North-Western Provinces."

cess should be responsible for the payment of rural police on roads, the rate of pay for the rural police, the expediency of appointing a class of superior officers, the local subjects to which the cess might most appropriately be assigned, and the advisability of imposing the municipal cess at once as a percentage on the existing demand for land revenue, so soon as the term of settlement in the respective districts might lapse, in lieu of awaiting a regular revision of settlement.

6. * * * * *

7. The work ultimately assigned to the Committee may be arranged under the following five general headings :—

- (1) To provide by local taxation a sum which should meet the requirement of the local Government. The object to which the sums about to be raised are to be devoted having been modified since the first issue of instructions, the Committee understood that they were no longer restricted to consideration of any particular source of revenue.
- (2) To advise His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor as to the local objects to which any surplus of the municipal cess may be most appropriately assigned.
- (3) To furnish an opinion as to the advisability of imposing the municipal cess at once as a percentage on the existing demand for land revenue, so soon as the term of settlement in the respective districts might lapse, in lieu of awaiting a regular revision of settlement.
- (4) To supply suggestions with the view of encouraging the people to take a more active share in the administration of local funds.
- (5) To review the present system of rural police in all its bearings ; and to revise the provisions of Act XX. of 1856 and Act III. of 1869.

8. Of the above subjects, three, it will be seen, relate to matters of local finance; the fourth to improvement in the administration of local funds; the fifth mainly to improvement in the rural police. In the present report the Committee propose to confine themselves to a consideration of the points indicated under the first three heads, reserving for subsequent report their conclusions in respect to the rural police and local administration of taxes, these being questions, not of finances but of the executive branch of the Government.

9. The Committee have to consider, therefore, the amount of provincial revenue available from existing sources, the amount of charges to be debited against them, the balance to be provided for by provincial taxation, and the methods in which provincial taxation should be imposed. It will be convenient to arrange the points now to be reported on, with the views and conclusions of the Committee upon each point, in the order into which, by the nature of the subject, they necessarily fall. The successive points to be taken up will be as follows:—

SEC. I.—The advisability of imposing the municipal and other local cesses at once as a percentage on the existing demand for land revenue in temporarily-settled districts, so soon as the term of settlement in the respective districts lapses, in lieu of waiting a regular revision of settlement.

SEC. II.—The propriety of extending local cesses to the permanently-settled districts.

SEC. III.—The local objects to which any surplus of the municipal cess may be most appropriately assigned.

SEC. IV.—The estimated yield of the local cesses on land revenue in the temporarily-settled districts.

SEC. V.—The best method of assessing the local cesses in the permanently-settled districts.

SEC. VI.—The estimated yield of the local cesses in the permanently-settled districts.

SEC. VII.—The sum to be raised by the Government of these Provinces, after taking credit for the estimated yield of the local cesses.

SEC. VIII.—The method of raising such sum.

SECTION I.—THE ADVISABILITY OF IMPOSING THE MUNICIPAL AND OTHER LOCAL CESSES AT ONCE AS A PERCENTAGE ON THE EXISTING DEMAND FOR LAND REVENUE IN THE TEMPORARILY-SETTLED DISTRICTS, SO SOON AS THE TERM OF SETTLEMENT IN THE RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS LAPSES, IN LIEU OF AWAITING A REGULAR REVISION OF SETTLEMENT.

The first point to be enquired into here is whether, under the provisions of the existing law, cesses on the land revenue demand can legally be imposed in the manner suggested. The law fixing the term of the several settlements in the North-Western Provinces is to be found in Act VIII. of 1846. The preamble runs thus:—"Whereas the settlement of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces has been made for different periods, and whereas from several causes the duration of the settlement as stated in the engagements of the malgoozars does not always agree with that sanctioned by the Government, and whereas it is necessary to avoid the confusion and litigation which may hence arise, and also to provide for the continuation of the existing settlements till fresh revision shall take place;" and in Section I. it is provided that "the jumma of all villages included on 1st May, 1846, within the limits of the districts in the said provinces noted below, shall be considered final *till the date inserted opposite to each district*, so far as regards the claim of the Government to any increase upon the jumma determined at the time of settlement, or as it stands subsequently altered by Government prior to 1st of May, 1846." Then follows a list of twenty-seven districts, with the dates of expiry of their several

settlements. Section II. enacts that the land revenue demand on villages transferred to settled districts shall remain fixed for ever. Sections III., IV., and V. are as follows:—

“ III.—Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that
 “ persons holding land on special grants, or on leases for longer
 “ periods than those specified in Section I., shall continue to
 “ hold them according to the terms of their several grants or
 “ leases.

“ IV.—And it is hereby enacted that whenever a malgoo-
 “ zar may be desirous to relinquish his lease on the expiration
 “ of the term of his engagement, he shall be at liberty to do
 “ so, provided that he give notice thereof in open Court, and in
 “ writing to the Collector and to the Commissioner of the Divi-
 “ sion, within one year before the 1st of July immediately
 “ preceding the expiration of the engagement.

“ V.—And it is hereby enacted that when such notice shall
 “ not have been given as aforesaid, the malgoozar shall be held
 “ bound to pay the jumma determined at the time of settle-
 “ ment, or as it stands subsequently altered by Government,
 “ prior to the 1st of May, 1846, for the period which may be
 “ applicable to his case, according to Section I.; and subse-
 “ quently from year to year till the settlement be revised, or
 “ in perpetuity, according to Section II.”

2. From the above sections it appears that the land revenue demand on the temporarily-settled districts is to be considered final till the date inserted opposite to each district in the Act only; and that, unless on expiry of such date the landlord resign engagements, he will be liable to the current demand till the settlement is revised. The only possible doubt arising here can be as to the meaning to be attached to the word *revision*. Revision of assessment is usually considered as of two kinds—regular and summary. It may be urged that a regular revision only of the land settlement is implied, based on a calculation of existing assets and the share of the Government therein. But the objection, on examination, seems groundless. In the

first place, revision is spoken of simply implying revision of any kind, and not restricted to a certain class of revision. But, mainly, it will be noted that the term of the engagements for land revenue in the several districts is specifically fixed at the date given in the Act. If the State can at that date enter into fresh engagements, it can *a fortiori* do so, in the absence of provision to the contrary, at any later date. Hence the words "subsequently from year to year till the settlement be revised" must be held to mean till the State, subsequently to expiry of the date fixed in Act VIII., 1846, exercises its power of entering into fresh engagements. The procedure of revision is the mode in which this power is exercised, but it in no way governs or limits the power. It is an accident of the power, not the power itself. In the case now under consideration, revision of the settlement would be of the nature of a brief summary settlement, intermediate between the date of expiry of the former thirty years' settlement and the engagements for a fresh settlement for a further period.

3. As to the expediency of imposing the local cesses in the manner under consideration, there can be at the present time but little question. Funds have to be raised for provincial purposes, and the sources of supply already existing are those to which Government will first turn. Where any existing source is popular, equally convenient to the Government and the people, and admits of further revenue being derived from it, there would ordinarily be no hesitation in utilizing it. The term of the existing demand having expired, regular revision of the land revenue proper, and imposition of the local cesses, are expected by all classes of landlords. For reasons of administrative necessity, the costly process of regular revision of the land revenue proper may, in some districts, be for a short time deferred, but this is no ground for postponing imposition of cesses. Both are recognized, and both are due, but both need not be deferred. It is a matter of expediency within the discretion of the Government. The considerations which apply to one case are wholly inapplicable to the other

It must be noted that the Committee do not propose a naked increase of 10 per cent. (being the amount at which cesses are calculated) on the present demand. Cesses are already paid. Payment is also made by the landlords to village watchmen, which will be discontinued on introduction of the cesses, and be charged against them. It is believed that the cesses and pay of village watchmen under the old settlements amounted to about 5 per cent. on the land revenue proper. The revision now proposed will result in a further payment of 5 per cent. by landlords on their land revenue proper, till such time as the land revenue is revised on the basis of existing assets. In a few instances there may be tracts of country in which the current demand presses heavily, and in which the extra sum for cesses could not be imposed without taking more than 55 per cent. of the assets, an amount to which Government is pledged to restrict itself on revision. Such tracts may be exempted from the proposed measure, but in view of the great and general advance of the country during the last thirty years, it is believed that such cases will be rare.

SECTION II.—THE PROPRIETY OF EXTENDING LOCAL CESSES TO THE PERMANENTLY-SETTLED DISTRICTS.

Before entering upon a discussion of this question, it will be convenient to state the law applicable to the permanently-settled districts in these Provinces. The liability of the Domains of the Rajah of Benares to any further demand on account of local expenditure will be separately considered.

2. The permanent settlement was introduced into the province of Benares by Regulation I. of 1795, while Regulation II. of 1795 was passed for the purpose of re-enacting, with modifications and amendments, the rules regarding the temporary and permanent settlements of the land revenue in the province of Benares. The preamble of Regulation I. of 1795 runs thus :—“The Governor-General in Council having determined, with the concurrence of the Rajah of Benares, to in-

“introduce into that province, as far as local circumstances will admit, the same system of interior administration as has been established in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and the limitation of the annual revenue payable from the lands forming an essential part of that system, as stated in the preamble to Regulation II., 1793, the following rules have been enacted.” After proceeding to describe the origin and progress of the assessment of the land revenue in the province of Benares, the Regulation goes on to say:—“The Governor-General in Council has now further resolved that the revenue stipulated to be paid on account of the land included in the quartennial and decennial pottahs, the conditions of which have been performed, whether held by zemindars or farmers, shall be fixed in perpetuity, and that the person or persons now holding, or who may hereafter become entitled under the Regulations to succeed to such pottahs, shall not be liable to any additional payments beyond the highest annual jumma specified in such pottahs.” And in Section III., the proclamation to be issued to the landholders is expressed as follows:—“The Governor-General in Council now declares that the jumma payable according to the quartennial and decennial pottahs shall remain fixed for ever, so that no sum exceeding the amount specified as the highest annual jumma payable according to the said pottahs shall ever be required of those pottahdars, or holders of pottahs, who have hitherto paid up their revenue and observed all the other conditions specified in their pottahs, nor of those who may hereafter become entitled to hold or succeed to such pottahs, so long as they shall continue to discharge the amount, and to perform the conditions therein stipulated.”

3. It will thus be seen that the object of the Regulation was to introduce into the Benares Province the system of interior administration already established in Bengal, of which the limitation of the annual revenue payable from the lands formed an essential part. The Regulation is not intended to accord to Benares any concessions other than those accorded to

Bengal. The landholders of the two Provinces are placed on the same footing in regard to the assessment of the land revenue; and in either case—whether, as in Bengal, directly, or by implication and analogy, as in Benares—the State debars

* Regulation I., 1793, itself from any “augmentation of VII. Art. VI.

“the public assessments in consequence of the improvement of their respective estates.” Conversely, any further demand in the shape of local cesses or rates which might be determined to be payable by Bengal would equally be payable by the Benares Province; and the Secretary of State, in his Educational Despatch No. 5, dated 12th May, 1870, has ruled that, under the existing law, the State has the right to impose special rates or taxes on the holders of land in Bengal, in order to effect improvements which the existing

revenue is insufficient to provide for.†

† This is the issue as stated in para. 3 of that despatch.

This ruling, therefore, covers the case of the Benares Province.

4. In the 17th paragraph of his despatch, the Secretary of State lays down the deliberate conclusions of Her Majesty's Government on this subject:—“In view, therefore, of these various facts and considerations, Her Majesty's Government have now to intimate to your Excellency the conclusion to which they have come, after a careful consideration of a controversy which has now been going on for a long course of years. This conclusion is, that rating for local expenditure is to be regarded, as it has hitherto been regarded in all the provinces of the empire, as taxation separate and distinct from the ordinary land revenue; that the levying of such rate upon the holders of land, irrespective of the amount of their land assessment, involves no breach of faith on the part of the Government, whether as regards holders of permanent or of temporary tenures; and that where such rates are levied at all, they ought, as far as may be possible, to be levied equally, without distinction and without exemption, upon all the holders of property accessible to the rate.”

5. So much for the right of the Government to levy rates for local purposes on landholders in the permanently-settled districts. The further question arising here is the expediency and policy of exercising the legitimate powers of the Government in the imposition of such rate.

6. The Committee cannot do better, in respect of expediency and policy, than apply to the Benares Province the considerations enumerated in para. 18 of the above despatch:—"Many arguments," it is there said, "which are entirely irrelevant in the discussion of right become arguments of first importance on the question of policy. (1) The proportion which the existing land-tax bears to the whole resources of the people on whom we propose to place new taxes; (2) the mode of levying them, so as to reach fairly the different interests in the property to be assessed; (3) the machinery through which the levy is to be made; (4) the persons to whom the expenditure is to be trusted; and (5) the special purposes to which rates must be applied: all these are most important elements in the question of policy, perhaps even of justice. They cannot, therefore, be too carefully considered."

7. The consideration of all but the first of the heads above enumerated belongs to a later stage of this report. The methods and machinery of collection and disbursement, and the ends to which the proceeds of the tax are to be diverted, apply equally to all classes, whether in Bengal or in these Provinces. But the present pressure of the land revenue in the Benares Province is a consideration preliminary to any proposal for taxing the landholders in that province. On this point, again *mutatis mutandis*, the remarks of the Secretary of State, though written in reference to Bengal, apply equally to the North-Western Provinces:—"It cannot be maintained that the people of Bengal are less able to afford such rates than the people of other Provinces in India. In so far as the permanent settlement makes any difference in this case, it is a

“difference in their favour with respect to the other demands made upon them by the State. A large portion of the produce of the soil, which, even at the most moderate assessment made elsewhere in India, would have been appropriated by the State, has been left in the hands of the various classes connected with agriculture, and has contributed to increase the general wealth and resources of the Province.” Enquiries, instituted by the Committee in regard to the pressure of the land revenue in the various districts of the Benares Division, point conclusively to the general lightness of the present demand, and the flourishing condition of the classes owning or occupying the land. Whether, therefore, on the ground of right or of expediency, there need, in the judgment of the Committee, be no hesitation in imposing, under the conditions laid down in the Secretary of State’s despatch, local taxation in the Benares Division. The resolution of the Committee on this point will be found in para. 2, Proceedings No. 2, dated 16th August.

8. The point next requiring decision, in connection with this part of the subject, is the liability of the Domains of the Rajah of Benares to any further demand on account of local expenditure. This is a question subordinate to the matters immediately under discussion, and will be more conveniently dealt with in a separate form.

SECTION III.—THE LOCAL OBJECTS TO WHICH ANY SURPLUS OF THE MUNICIPAL CESS MAY BE MOST APPROPRIATELY ASSIGNED.

The present municipal cess is levied under the authority of the Circular Order of the Revenue Board, issued with the sanction of Government, No. 3, dated 13th June, 1866. Para. 7 of that Circular lays down the objects to which the proceeds of that cess should be devoted:—“It is believed that the amount assigned for municipal purposes, and which is Rs. 3-14-0 per cent. on the net assets, or Rs. 7-12-0 per cent.

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"on the land revenue, will not only amply suffice to provide for the efficient maintenance of a rural police, but will leave a surplus at the disposal of the Local Government for expenditure on local improvements."

2. Similarly, in Act III. of 1869, which imposes local rates as supplementary to the municipal cess in cases where

* Circular 3, dated 13th June, 1866, para. 8. that cess may be insufficient to meet

"the requirements which may arise from increasing wealth and a growing population," provision is made for the application of such rates as follows:—
"Subject to the orders of the Local Government, all taxes levied under this Act in any district shall, in the first instance, be applied to the maintenance of the village police in such district; and for the purpose of this section, 'maintenance' shall be deemed to include their wages, the price of all necessities and accoutrements supplied them, rewards, and other incidental expenses."

"The surplus (if any) may be applied by the Local Government, at its discretion, to the sanitary improvement of the district, or to any other useful purpose therein."

3. It will be seen, therefore, that under the terms of existing orders the surplus of the municipal cess is to be applied to "local improvements," while under Act III. of 1869 the surplus proceeds of the analogous house or estate-tax are more definitively declared applicable to "sanitary improvement" of the district or "to any other useful purpose therein." The territorial limits within which sums raised under Act III. of 1869 are to be spent are restricted. On this point the orders in regard to the municipal cess are silent, but the present practice is in conformity with the provisions of Act III. of 1869, regarding the estate and house-tax.

4. Considerable difference of opinion existed among members of the Committee with regard to the disposal of any available surplus from the municipal cess. It was contended, on the one hand, that the money being raised from landlords,

expressly for the payment of rural police and for local improvements, could be spent only on objects coming strictly within the terms "rural police" and "local improvements." Sanitation might be considered a local improvement, so might any other work having for its object the benefit of the immediate cess-payers within their district. But roads, being for the benefit of all classes, could not strictly be charged to the cess. Still less could the cess be considered a provincial one, to be expended without special regard to the districts from whence it was levied, and to the ratio of the amount raised from the several districts. On the other hand, it was urged that the use to be made of a surplus must in great measure depend upon the amount of the surplus. There could be no question that provision must first be made from the cess for rural police, and for reasonable local improvements, within the several districts from which the cess is levied. But if, after providing for these heads, a considerable sum remained in hand, it was neither to the interest of the landlord nor the public that the whole of that sum should be spent on sanitation, or with regard only to the districts showing a balance. Local communications—the extension, improvement, and maintenance of roads—are of as much benefit to landlords as the drainage of unhealthy localities or the reclamation of swamps. If projects were locally framed with a view to meeting a surplus, in lieu of a surplus being devoted generally to needful projects, much waste of money would ensue. If the cesses were to be expended with strict reference to the locality from which they were raised, great practical inconvenience would arise. The requirements of the several districts would bear no necessary ratio to the amount of their available cesses. Nor could the districts restrict the levy of rates proportionately to the amount needful for their respective expenditure. Whatever might be its requirements, the amount to be paid by each district depended simply on the amount of land revenue at which it was assessed, and was irrespective of its particular needs. The proper rule to be

observed in the application of the surplus of these cesses should be the greatest good of the greatest number of landlords. The resolution passed by a majority of the Committee upon this point will be found at para. 4, A., in the Report of the Proceedings of the first meeting of the Committee. It was then determined that, "after providing for police charges, sanitation, and strictly local improvements, part of the surplus of the municipal cess may properly be applied to the maintenance and repair of local communications." In para. 5. of the same report will be found an estimate of the probable present surplus of the cess, and the surplus eventually available on revision of all temporary settlements throughout these Provinces. Subsequent enquiries have corrected these figures, and the calculation now stands as follows.*

* The detailed figures of this calculation will be found in Secs. IV. and V. Results only are required in this place.

The present yield of the municipal cess being estimated at £310,498, and the total number of village watchmen at 56,006, at Rs. 3 per mensem, plus 5,600 at Re. 1 additional, with 2 per cent. on the entire cost for rewards, the amount required to meet police charges, on the basis of the numbers at present existing, will be £212,508, leaving a balance of £97,990. But it will probably be found necessary to increase the efficiency of the rural and road police by adding to their numbers, thereby reducing the available surplus. On the other hand, the yield of the cess will be increased as the terms of the several settlements expire, and with the probable increase in the land revenue demand, the increase in charges may be set against the increase in assets, leaving the available surplus at £97,990. This is probably not more than £60,000 in excess of what will be required for purposes of sanitation, and such like; so that, considered in its practical bearing, the question loses some of its importance. The municipal cess on land revenue, in common with the other local cesses, will in future form one only of several sources of income raised to provide for provincial charges. The distinctive character which they have

hitherto claimed will be merged in the number of other items of revenue, equally arising from provincial contributions, and to be devoted equally to provincial requirements. They will form, together with the aggregate of the grants from Imperial revenue, the income of the Provincial Government, from which will be defrayed the charges assigned to that Government by the Government of India. The municipal cess will be of the nature of a cess for provincial requirements, as will be, in their turn, the cesses for education and roads, and any taxes to be levied by the Provincial Government on the cultivating classes or on the non-agricultural community. Charges proper to the cess will continue to be debited against it in the accounts; and so much of the surplus in each district as can be profitably expended within its limits will be so expended: but the balance, in common with the balance of any other local taxes, would be appropriated to the common need of the Province. If the expenditure of local cesses were to be restricted to certain objects and within certain territorial limits only, for the exclusive benefit of landlords, the landlords must be prepared to contribute, in addition, their quota to general provincial requirements. It is infinitely more convenient that the cesses should represent the landlord's contribution, once and for all.

SECTION IV.—THE ESTIMATED YIELD OF THE CESSES ON LAND REVENUE IN THE TEMPORARILY-SETTLED DISTRICTS.

In the following table is given the land revenue in the several districts of the North-Western Provinces, as shown in the Board's Administration Report for 1868-69, with the cesses computed thereon at 10 per cent. of the demand in all cases where the period of settlement has expired. In other cases the cesses are computed at 5 per cent. This calculation will give a minimum estimate, because since 1868-69 the land revenue has slightly increased by fresh assessments, and because revenue-free holdings are not included. For purposes of estimate, it was thought better, in the absence of information

regarding the value of revenue-free holdings, to omit them from calculation under this section :—

| Division. | District. | Land Revenue. | Cesses at 10 per cent. | Cesses at 5 per cent. |
|---|----------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| MEERUT, ... | Dehra, ... | 60,234 | 6,023 | ... |
| | Saharanpore, ... | 11,65,378 | 1,16,538 | ... |
| | Moozuffernuggur, ... | 12,05,182 | 1,20,518 | ... |
| | Meerut, ... | 20,79,686 | 2,07,969 | ... |
| | Boolundshuhur, ... | 13,35,756 | 1,33,575 | ... |
| KUMAON, ... | Allygurh, ... | 18,42,245 | 1,84,224 | ... |
| | Kumaon, ... | 1,45,446 | 14,544 | ... |
| ROHILKHUND, ... | Gurhwal, ... | 95,793 | 9,579 | ... |
| | Bijnour, ... | 11,60,184 | 1,16,013 | ... |
| | Mooradabad, ... | 13,25,712 | ... | 66,285 |
| | Budaon, ... | 10,07,498 | 1,00,750 | ... |
| | Bareilly, ... | 17,66,402 | 1,76,640 | ... |
| | Shahjehanpore, ... | 9,75,213 | 97,521 | ... |
| AGRA, ... | Terai, ... | 69,514 | 6,951 | ... |
| | Muttra, ... | 16,64,376 | 1,66,437 | ... |
| | Agra, ... | 16,14,837 | ... | 80,741 |
| | Furruckabad, ... | 11,27,977 | 1,12,798 | ... |
| | Mynpoory, ... | 11,21,041 | 1,12,104 | ... |
| | Etawah, ... | 12,00,296 | 1,20,030 | ... |
| JHANSIE, ... | Etah, ... | 7,33,158 | 73,316 | ... |
| | *Jaloun, ... | 8,75,524 | 87,590 | ... |
| | *Jhansie, ... | 4,98,430 | 45,907 | ... |
| ALLAHABAD, ... | *Lullutpore, ... | 1,47,829 | 8,138 | 4,955 |
| | Cawnpore, ... | 21,40,164 | 2,14,016 | ... |
| | Futtehpore, ... | 14,22,644 | 1,42,264 | ... |
| | Banda, ... | 13,13,666 | ... | 65,683 |
| | Allahabad, ... | 20,38,706 | 2,03,870 | ... |
| BENARES, ... | Humeerpore, ... | 10,85,612 | ... | 54,280 |
| | Goruckpore, ... | 16,52,162 | 1,65,216 | ... |
| | Bustee, ... | 13,53,967 | 1,35,396 | ... |
| AJMERE, ... | †Azimgurh, ... | 14,91,968 | 1,17,865 | ... |
| | Ajmere, ... | 3,89,512 | 38,951 | ... |
| Total estimated receipts, Rs. 33,06,698 = £330,669. | | | | |

* These three districts are abnormally situated. The cesses are believed to be as here given.

† 21 per cent. of this district being permanently settled is omitted from this calculation, with the remaining permanently-settled districts.

The total estimated yield of the cesses in the temporarily-settled districts may therefore be put at £330,669, exclusive of the yield of the cesses to be imposed on grants held revenue-free.

SECTION V.—THE BEST METHOD OF ASSESSING THE LOCAL CESSES IN THE PERMANENTLY-SETTLED DISTRICTS.

Two points have to be considered here—

- (a) The rate at which the cesses should be imposed.
- (b) The method by which they should be imposed.

2. With regard to the first point, it will be seen by reference to para. 4, Proceedings No. 5, dated September 8th, that the Committee are not wholly agreed. On the one hand it was proposed to follow the rule adopted in the temporarily-settled districts, and to impose the cesses at 5 per cent. on the gross rental, provided the amount assessed does not exceed 10 per cent. on the profits. The alternative method advocated, and adopted by the Committee, is to impose the cesses in the permanently-settled districts at 10 per cent. on the profits simply.

3. The advantage of the first-mentioned rule of assessment would be a uniform method of calculating the imposition of the cess on all landlords throughout the North-Western Provinces, which would, it was thought, go far to reconcile those in the permanently-settled districts to the charge, the more so as the permanently-settled districts are co-terminous with those temporarily settled. The cess, it was urged, is not intended to be a tax on income, which the 10 per cent. rule of assessment on profits would be, but a cess similar to, and indeed identical with, that already paid by the landed class in the temporarily-settled districts. The alternative plan, therefore, of calculating on profits would alter entirely the character of the cess, and would enhance vastly the difficulty both of assessment and collection. The argument that the 10 per cent. cess on profits would fall equally on all incomes, and that, therefore, it is a more equitable mode of assessment than

the 5 per cent. rate on rentals, would not be accepted by the people as valid; inasmuch as the equality is brought about by raising the tax on all landlords whose jummas are under 50 per cent. of their rentals, while those whose jummas are above 50 per cent. of their rentals would pay the same under both systems. The majority of estates in the permanently-settled districts, it was added, are assessed at less than 50 per cent. of their rentals, and therefore a 5 per cent. cess on rentals would relieve the majority of the persons assessed, and be, on that account, more popular. With regard to the argument that the cesses paid by the landholders in the temporarily-settled districts (calculated at 5 per cent. on the rental assets) are 10 per cent. on the profits, it was contended that it is equally true that they fall at the rate of 10 per cent. on the land revenue demand. The landholders in the permanently-settled districts might fairly urge this point, and demand that the cesses levied on them should not fall at a higher rate on their jummas than on those of the landholders in the rest of the provinces. A 10 per cent. rate on profits would, according to the calculation of the Committee, fall at the rate of nearly 20 per cent. on the land revenue demand in the permanently-settled districts. Finally, it was pointed out that, inasmuch as the land revenue demand and cesses in the temporarily-settled districts are fixed quantities, while rents are rising year by year, the cesses will very soon cease to represent 10 per cent. on profits—by profits being meant the excess of the rental over the Government demand—and the analogy between the two modes of calculation on profits will shortly disappear.

4. The considerations which guided the majority of the Committee in accepting the alternative plan were these. In the temporarily-settled districts, Government taking 50 per cent. of the rental as land revenue, and 5 per cent. as cesses, the cess in these districts falls at 10 per cent. on profits. But in the permanently-settled districts the settlement was made once for all more than seventy years ago, and there are no grounds whatever for assuming the incidence of the land rev-

venue to be in any degree uniform. The ratio of cesses to profits would be equalized throughout the Provinces by the adoption of a percentage of ten in the permanently-settled districts. The pressure of the cesses would be equalized both in the temporarily and permanently-settled districts relatively to one another; and in the latter, considered by themselves. If the cesses were calculated on such rental, their pressure would be at a maximum on estates which yield a minimum profit. Thus, an estate paying a demand for land revenue of Rs. 1,000, with a gross rental of Rs. 2,000, would pay Rs. 100 on a profit of Rs. 1,000, or 10 per cent. An estate paying a demand for land revenue of Rs. 1,000, with a gross rental of Rs. 2,500, would pay Rs. 125 on a profit of Rs. 1,500, or 8 per cent. The estate, in other words, which enjoyed 50 per cent. more profit would pay 20 per cent. less relatively on account of cesses. The cesses would doubtless be equalized only by raising the sum chargeable to a uniform level, while, in a calculation on rentals, a large number would pay at less than 10 per cent. on profits. But those on whom it would be raised would be those who, enjoying larger profits, are presumably most able to pay. The arguments of the Secretary of State in regard to imposing cesses at all were excellent arguments for imposing cesses at the same ratio to profits as in the temporarily-settled districts :—" It cannot be maintained that the people of Bengal are less able to afford such rates than the people of other provinces of India. In so far as the permanent settlement makes any difference in this case, it is a difference in their favour with respect to the other demands made upon them by the State." In the temporarily-settled districts, Government was now taking, in addition to cesses falling at 10 per cent. on profits, an enhanced amount as land revenue, on account of the increased prosperity of the country. In the permanently-settled districts, the advantages of increased prosperity are left wholly to the landlords. Why should they further be conceded to in the matter of local cesses, and why should those landlords only in those districts be conceded

to whose share of the increased profits is the largest? A considerable sum would be lost to the State, and, however much such a course might reconcile the landlords to whom concession was made, the fact remained that the concession was made to those who, of all men, were in the best condition to pay. Assessment on rental gives no relief to those whose profits are small, but holds out consideration to those whose profits are large; and the larger the profits the larger the consideration. The cess was not a tax on incomes any the more because it fell equally upon incomes. Under either plan it must ultimately be paid from profits; and to arrange that it should be paid at an equal ratio was not to change the nature of the payment, but to secure the fairness of its incidence. The argument that the gradual rise in rents would destroy the analogy in the mode of calculation on profits proved too much. The amount of cesses in the permanently-settled districts would not vary from year to year but would, without doubt, be fixed, like the land revenue in other districts, for a term of years. But the rise in rents is general, and if the ratio of the incidence of the cess on profits fell, it would fall in the ratio of the general rent-rise, uniformly; that is, both in the temporarily and permanently-settled districts. The landlords in the permanently-settled districts could only claim to have the cesses at 10 per cent. on their jumma, on the analogy of the temporarily-settled districts, if the jumma were analogous, viz., temporary. But in point of fact the cess would not, under the calculations of the Committee, fall at 20 per cent., because that calculation was framed on the basis of assessment of landlords, and certain sub-holders also; and it was believed that one-half of the estimated yield would be paid by the latter. The method adopted by the Committee ensures an equitable incidence of the cesses on the condition only that the profits are correctly returned. This is a condition, it will be observed, equally necessary to the method alternatively proposed in respect of rentals, which further incurs the risk of inequality arising from inequality of profits.

5. The second point to be considered is the method by which the cesses should be imposed in the permanently-settled districts.

6. There seems to the Committee no better mode of imposing the cess than that adopted by the Committee appointed to consider the subject of local taxation for Bengal. They are aware that the appropriateness of that scheme to Bengal has been very strongly questioned. But in these Provinces, where intermediate proprietors are few, and where village accountants and papers are available to aid in eliciting information, the criticisms on the Bengal scheme lose their force. The scheme embodied in the Bengal draft bill would probably require to be modified in some points of detail before it could be applied to these Provinces. But the procedure therein proposed, so far as can be gathered from the proceedings forwarded to this Committee from Bengal, appears generally applicable to these Provinces, whether the cess is calculated on rental or on profits. It contemplates, as a first step, the issue of a proclamation, requiring all zemindars or owners of any proprietary tenure to lodge in the Collector's office, within a certain time, lists of the area held by them under their own cultivation; of the area held by sub-tenants, or tenants merely cultivating; and of rent-free tenures; with the estimated annual letting-value or actual rent paid in each case. If a zemindar or owner of any tenure neglect to furnish the lists, special notice will be served on him, and if, notwithstanding such notice, he still neglect, the Collector will proceed, at the expense of the owner, to make a valuation of such lands "by such ways and means as to him shall seem expedient." From such valuation there will be an appeal to the Commissioner within the period of one month. Payment is to be made by other than cultivators at the rate assessed, minus one-fourth: by cultivators, payment is to be made at three-fourths of the rate calculated on the rents they pay. There seems some obscurity on this point, however. The cess will be paid with the Government revenue, arrears being recovered from land-

lords as arrears of revenue, and by landlords from sub-tenants or cultivators as arrears of rent. Holders of revenue-free lands will pay the cess due from them to the owner of the land or tenure within which their grant is situate. Penalties which need not be enumerated here are attached to non-compliance in furnishing the lists called for from the zemindar.

7. The preliminary lists required would probably be drawn up in these Provinces by the putwarees and countersigned by the lumberdars. Distinction would have to be made between sub-tenants, tenants with a right of occupancy at fixed rates, and all other classes of tenants. Cesses would be payable by landlords, sub-tenants, and tenants with a right of occupancy at fixed rates only ; and the returns to the special notice would show the rent paid, or estimated annual value of all land in the enjoyment of these classes. The assessment would be aided by comparison between the returns of adjoining tracts, and would probably be for a term of years, say, for thirty. The returns given would doubtless be understated, the experience of the income-tax being conclusive as to the degree of accuracy with which Natives furnish returns forming a basis for direct taxation upon them. But the provisions of the Bengal bill, as above stated, provide in some degree a penalty against fraudulent entries, while it will possibly be needful to give Collectors power of surcharge in cases where it may seem necessary, and to hold putwarees and lumberdars responsible, under penalty, for correct returns. It is feared that the village-papers in the permanently-settled districts are very inaccurate, and that little help can be got from them as a check on false returns. On the other hand, the tehseeldars should be useful, in controlling the returns made ; and the power given of causing enquiry and valuation at the expense of landlords will be a powerful inducement to an approximation, at least to accuracy. Unless a regular and detailed enquiry into existing rental assets is to be undertaken by the Government—a plan which from its costliness

or the length of time necessary to carry it out is undesirable—the course proposed for Bengal seems the most convenient course to adopt.

SECTION VI.—THE ESTIMATED YIELD OF THE LOCAL CESSES IN THE PERMANENTLY-SETTLED DISTRICTS.

The estimate of the yield of the cesses in the permanently-settled districts has been framed on the calculation that the total profits enjoyed by all classes holding land in those districts—including, under this term, cultivators with rights of occupancy at fixed rates—amount to a sum equivalent to double the present Government demand for land revenue. Reliable statistics are wanting on this head, and the estimate rests on considerably less certain grounds than the estimated yield in the temporarily-settled districts. But the replies of the District Officers point clearly to the fact that a considerable portion of the landlords' profits are intercepted by cultivators having rights of occupancy at fixed rates. This class of cultivators, in so far as they enjoy a share in profits ordinarily accruing to landlords, are in the position of sub-proprietors. They are tenants holding at a favourable quit-rent, and must be rated in accordance with the Secretary of State's despatch, in common with the actual landlords. The rates are to be levied, "as far as may be possible equally upon all the holders of property accessible to the rate;" and cultivators holding at fixed favourable rates would seem to fall within this category. There is a clear distinction between the tenant holding merely at favourable rates, and liable to enhancement or ejection in the event of his declining to pay the enhanced rent, and the tenant holding at a quit-rent which can never be enhanced. Whatever may be the case with the former, the latter seem decidedly to be classable with holders of property accessible to the rate. They would be rated on the rental received by them from their sub-tenants, or on the annual letting-value of their holdings, minus the rent paid by them

to the landlord, in the same manner that landlords would be rated on their *seer* and *khudkasht* holdings. Sub-proprietors answering to the putneedars and durputneedars of Bengal are rare in these Provinces: and, beyond the two above mentioned, there is no other class holding land accessible to a cess in its profits.

2. With regard to the relative numbers of landlords, sub-proprietors, and cultivators holding at fixed rates, there are reported in Mirzapore to be "a good many inferior sub-proprietors," who are entitled to a share of profits intermediately between the landlord and tenant, while tenants holding at fixed rates are stated to be very numerous all over the district. In Benares "tenant-right is very strong," and "tenants with right of occupancy" are said "to enjoy the largest share of the produce." By "tenants with a right of occupancy," tenants holding at fixed rates are understood to be here meant; and, instead of "produce," a more accurate term would have been "profits." In Ghazeepore "there are all over the east of the district very numerous occupiers," Brahmins, who hold by a peculiar hereditary and transferable tenure called "gowadaree," intermediate between landlord and tenant. In the other parts of the district, tenants holding at fixed rates are reported to be very numerous. In the Rajah of Benares' Domains, tenants holding at fixed rates are "in a very large majority" in Pergunnahs Budohee and Gungapore, of which the area is 624,014 acres, or 89 per cent. of the whole Domains, while in Khera Mungrore, being 11 per cent. of the Domains only, "although tenant-right in a crude form is no doubt discoverable, such tenants are not recognized as existing." In Jounpore and Azingurh, also, these tenants are believed to be numerous.

3. The Government demand would seem to be on an average about equivalent to one-half of the existing assets. The Committee are not agreed as to the precise ratio at which the assessable profits of landlords and sub-holders of all kinds

should be fixed, but the balance of opinion is in favour of assuming such profits to amount on an average to twice the Government demand. This gives a sum of £966,720 as estimated profits, on which the cesses at 10 per cent. amount to £96,672. The increase on the present demand for land revenue is 20 per cent., but of this it is believed, from the reports above quoted, that not more than one-half will fall on the profits of landlords. The yield of the cesses in the temporarily-settled districts being estimated at £330,669, the total estimated immediate yield of the local cesses is £330,669 + £96,642, or £427,311, exclusive of cesses on grants of revenue-free land. The yield of the municipal cess only, similarly calculated at $7\frac{3}{4}$ for all districts, excepting those in which the period of settlement has not yet expired, is £310,498.

SECTION VII.—THE SUM TO BE RAISED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THESE PROVINCES, AFTER TAKING CREDIT FOR THE ESTIMATED YIELD OF THE LOCAL CESSES.

The sum for which the Committee have thought it necessary to provide will be found in Proceedings No. 5, dated 8th September, para. 5. It amounts to £162,659, or in round numbers to £165,000. Reference to Proceedings No. 4, of 3rd September, will show that prior to framing an estimate of the probable sum to be provided for, the present receipts and charges were made the subject of anxious scrutiny. It was sought by a minority of the Committee to avert, if possible, the need of immediate taxation, by utilizing the increase about to accrue from the more extended imposition of the local cesses, leaving the question of the increase in pay and numbers of the rural police for consideration at some future and more convenient opportunity. But the immediate requirements of the rural police were strongly urged by a portion of the Committee, while the estimates necessary to secure an equilibrium without additional taxation were open in some important items to much question. Thus the item of

£80,000 hitherto assigned to roads has been occasionally supplemented by grants from other sources which would not in future be available. The estimated yield of the cess in the permanently-settled districts is, professedly, to great extent conjectural, as is the estimate of £20,000 for the local cesses on revenue-free estates and holdings. It will of course rest with the Government to decide the amounts to be respectively assigned under the various heads of provincial administration. But the general estimate, which the Committee found themselves compelled to prepare on the basis of former years, and probable requirements of the future, stands as follows :—

CHARGES.

| | | |
|--|-----|----------|
| (1) Deficit to be provided for by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's estimate as laid before the Committee, | } | £200,000 |
| (2) Rural Police,... | | |
| (3) Village Schools, | ... | 250,000 |
| (4) District Post,... | ... | 40,000 |
| (5) District Roads, | ... | 10,000 |
| (6) Sanitation, ... | ... | 120,000 |
| | ... | 30,000 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | £650,000 |
| | | <hr/> |

RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|--|-----|----------|
| Local cesses in temporarily-settled districts, | ... | £330,669 |
| Ditto in permanently-settled districts, | ... | 96,677 |
| Ditto on revenue-free holdings,... | ... | 20,000 |
| Ferries, ... | ... | 40,000 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | £487,346 |
| | | <hr/> |

The estimated sum, therefore, for which the Committee determined that it would be necessary to provide is £162,654.

SECTION VIII.—THE METHOD OF RAISING THE SUM REQUIRED FOR THESE PROVINCES.

Before entering on a recital of the various measures suggested to the Committee, and an explanation of the course eventually adopted, it is necessary to place in a clear light the exact nature of the provincial taxation which the Imperial Government proposes to establish. The funds to be thus raised have been variously spoken of as “sums to be raised from local sources,” as “supplementary taxation,” and as “local taxation.” “Local sources” only are those from which these funds can be raised, and local sources are generally defined as other than existing sources of Imperial revenue. With special reference to the expenditure of funds so raised, the Government of India write:—“In addition to the financial advantages of the system now proposed, the Governor-General in Council hopes that it will afford opportunities for the development of local self-government, for strengthening municipal institutions, and for the association to a greater extent than heretofore of Natives of India and Europeans in the administration of affairs.

“In the management of the funds devoted to education, sanitation, medical charity, or roads and civil buildings, local interest and care is almost a necessary element of success.

“The Governor-General in Council is aware of the difficulties which surround the practical adoption of these principles in India; but they are not insurmountable. Serious obstacles will have to be overcome, and much prejudice, ignorance, and suspicion encountered. Disappointments and partial failures are certain to occur; but, when the object in view is the instruction of many peoples and races in a good system of administration, His Excellency in Council is fully convinced that the Local Governments, and all their subordinates, will not be slow to take every opportunity of enlisting in the great work of general improvement, the

“active assistance, and at all events the sympathy, of many
 “classes who have hitherto taken little or no part in the work
 “of social and material advancement.

“23. The Governor-General in Council regrets that this
 “reform cannot be effected without throwing upon local re-
 “sources a portion of the burden now borne by the Imperial
 “revenues. His Excellency in Council hopes, however, that
 “His Honor will concur in the opinion that, if a large part
 “of the income-tax is to be given up, its place can best be
 “supplied in the manner now described.”

2. There would seem, from the above, to be some essential connection between the nature of the funds to be now raised and reform in local administration. These funds only, it is stated, are capable of being popularly administered; administered, that is, by local popular agency. Unless local resources are burdened with a portion of the Imperial revenues, this desirable reform cannot, it seems, be effected. It appears to be implied that any taxation other than Imperial must necessarily be local. But, however desirable it may be that, so far as possible, the expenditure of the sums to be now raised should be localized, the method of raising them would probably differ little from the method already in force. The use of the word “local” seems ambiguous: “provincial” would appear a more correct term. But there is no peculiar or necessary connection between the assessment and expenditure of provincial funds. Education, medical charity, and roads are already for the most part provided for by district funds, which are administered with the aid and concurrence of a committee of the Native gentlemen of each district. Under the proposed Madras bill, district rates are to be applied to roads, education, sanitation, local dispensaries, markets, and such like. Under the Bombay Act (III. of 1869), the rates are to be applied to similar purposes. These are precisely the purposes to which district cesses have long been devoted in these Provinces; and the special objects to which those Governments are invited to

turn their attention have for years been familiar to the Government and people of the North-West. Whatever may be the case in other parts of the country, in the North-West we have simply to raise an equivalent to the amount deducted from the Imperial grants hitherto made under the heads now assigned to the Local Government. But it cannot be intended that the sums to be raised for such branches of administration as police, registration, jails, medical services, or printing, should be assessed by local rates, or cesses, within limited areas, such as unions, or the like, with the view "of drawing the people on to take an active share in the administration of such cesses." The present condition of the people clearly precludes Government from adopting any general system of local rating, in its usual sense. The utmost that can be done is to allow a certain portion of the provincial revenues to be expended under popular local management. But this was equally possible when the revenues were Imperial. The sums that have hitherto been raised and expended locally will continue to be so administered, while, of the revenue to be raised by further taxation, the greater part will necessarily be expended directly under Government control. Municipal institutions doubtless supply a means of local self-government; but municipal institutions existed long before the scheme now suggested, and are wholly independent of it. These remarks are necessary because, unless the real character of the proposed taxation is clearly apprehended, the objects which the Committee have put before themselves will be open to misconception. The principal problem presented to the Committee is simply to provide a scheme of supplementary taxation. Such taxation is local only in the sense that it is raised within provincial limits, and intended to meet certain provincial charges; but not local in any more restricted sense. The agency by which the proceeds of supplementary taxation will be expended will for the most part be the agency which has hitherto been employed, *viz.*, the departments of the Local Government. Hence the Committee have not attempted to shape their scheme with special view to

localized administration. They have little to propose which might not be equally proposed by the Imperial Government. To the people, taxation, from whatever source, will be taxation. All that the Committee can do is to attempt to adapt taxation as much as possible to the habits and convenience of the people. Their success in accomplishing this must be the standard by which their suggestions will be judged. The difficulty of devising such schemes is apparent from the course at present adopted by the Government of India; and the Committee have approached the subject with a full sense of the very great responsibility placed upon them in advising His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on a matter of such weight and novelty. The difficulty experienced is the greater, in that the Government of India has reserved to itself the obvious and customary sources of revenue—"Imperial sources" as they are called; calling on the Local Governments to search for means of raising funds which shall be independent of the usual methods—these being appropriated to itself.

3. With the view of collecting information on the points submitted to their consideration, the Committee obtained from the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the Punjab, papers showing the action taken in those provinces. They were further aided by suggestions and schemes put forward by officers serving under this Government, to all of whom their acknowledgments are due. They will briefly notice the steps taken in other provinces, enumerating the various suggestions placed before them, from whatever source; discussing summarily the merits of such as appear unsuitable; and explaining in all needful detail the course they have agreed to recommend.

4. In Madras, local funds are to be raised by a rating on the rent-value of land; by taxes on houses; by taxes on arts, professions, trades, and callings; by fees on marriage-ceremonies; by tolls on carriages, carts, and animals. In Bombay, under Act III. of 1869, a cess of one anna on every rupee of

land revenue has been levied. In Sind, in addition to the above, a cess is levied by Bombay Act VIII. of 1865 of one anna in the rupee, under the head of land or sayer revenue, from all farmers of land or sayer revenue who may take farms subsequently to that Act coming into operation: a shop-tax is also in force. In Bengal it is proposed to levy a rate on the rental enjoyed by landlords or others participating in the profits upon land, and a house-tax. In the Punjab, Sir Donald Macleod, before giving over office, recorded a Minute advocating an increase to the existing road cess; and taxation on classes other than those connected with the land, "by such modes as may be deemed in each case most suitable." In these Provinces the Committee have received from various officers suggestions for taxes: the principal taxes suggested being taxes on marriages; on goods and passengers travelling by rail within the limits of the Province; modification of existing ferry rates; tolls on the frontiers, and on selected roads and bridges; tolls on boats passing certain of the larger bridges; appropriation of a portion of the sums now credited to the wages of village accountants: while, by members of the Committee there have been suggested a general extension of Act III. of 1869 to all classes; a wheel-tax; a tax on shops and offices; a license-tax; a rating of cultivators on their holdings; a tax on arms-licenses; and appropriation of a part of the sum now designed for the remuneration of village headmen.

5. The suggestions, therefore, to be successively noticed are as follows, Nos. 8, 9, and 10 being those which have been adopted by the Committee:—

- (1) Increase on the cesses on land revenue.
- (2) House-tax. (Extension of Act III. of 1869 included under this head).
- (3) Wheel-tax.
- (4) Marriage-tax.
- (5) Transit-rates of kinds.

- (6) Appropriation of a part of certain sums at present devoted to payment of village accountants and headmen.
- (7) Shop and office-tax.
- (8) License-tax on trades and professions.
- (9) Land-rating on cultivators.
- (10) Arms-license tax.

6. It is unnecessary to discuss the imposition of enhanced cesses on land revenue, the Government of these Provinces having deliberately decided against the measure. Cesses on land revenue are admissible only in the form recommended for adoption in Section I., viz., in the case of districts in which, though the period of settlement has expired, revision of settlement has not commenced, or is only partially completed. In the permanently-settled districts cesses may, in the opinion of the Committee, be also introduced, though not calculated on the land revenue.

7. *House-tax.*—This was one of the taxes referred to the Committee for consideration by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. A circular was issued calling for opinions from District Officers and others as to the best mode of imposing a house-tax. It was found that opinions differed very greatly, while in numerous instances the officers consulted remonstrated strongly against the imposition of a house-tax. The unpopularity and want of success which have hitherto attended the efforts made in this direction are notorious. These may in great part be owing to faulty methods of assessment; but the tax has the great disadvantage of falling alike on the two great classes of agriculturists and non-agriculturists, though by no means equally suited to both, and of relying for its success mainly on the contributions of the needy classes, or, in other words, of the masses. Nor is the method of classification so obvious as to counterbalance these defects. A tax spread over so large an area, with no simple mode of classification or familiar machinery for assessment or collection,

would be open to serious abuse. Necessarily large numbers would have to be exempted; and any plan of exemption, intelligible alike to the officers of Government and the people, and independent of the process of local enquiry into means, appears to be impracticable. Hence the tax, by consent of a majority of the Committee, was abandoned for schemes which appeared more likely to be successful.

Similar objections apply to the general extension of Act III. of 1869, which is powerless by itself to suffice for the sums required, and inapplicable to towns.

8. *Wheel-tax*.—The difficulty of a good working scheme of registration, and the probability of such a tax assuming the form of a transit-duty, were the main obstacles to its acceptance. It seems a tax more suited to municipalities, or towns in which registration could be watched with comparative ease. As a tax of provincial application, it is further open to the objection of giving an opening to undue interference on the part of Native subordinates.

9. *Marriage-tax*.—This, again, is a tax which would be worked with most effect in restricted localities. Considered as a tax intended to check excessive and extravagant expenditure on marriages, it is peculiarly suited to India. But the Committee were of opinion that it might be left as a source from which strictly local funds could conveniently be raised, and that it was unnecessary to take it into consideration as a source of provincial revenue.

10. *Transit-duties of kinds*.—These, in the forms suggested, were considered as inadmissible mainly for two reasons: firstly, they trench on Imperial sources of revenue; secondly, they are injurious to commerce. The Imperial Government constructs and maintains railroads and is entitled to all revenue arising from them. It is indefensible that the Provincial Government should charge for the use of means of communication which are made and maintained at the cost of

the State. Tolls on roads have already proved unsuccessful; and a multiplication of tolls tends to take the form of a heavy duty on goods in transit. Goods already pay octroi duties at all the municipal centres of trade. The Committee observe that the Bengal Government has expressed itself decidedly opposed to the imposition of tolls.*

Considerations analogous to the above guided the Committee in rejecting the proposal to raise the present charges at ferries.

11. *Appropriation of a part of certain sums at present devoted to payment of Village Accountants and Headmen.*—These were considered open to exception respectively on the ground that the village accountants, as a class, are not by any means overpaid at present, so that no funds would be forthcoming under this head, while fees to village headmen are in many districts nominal, so that to enforce payment of any part of them would virtually be an addition to the cesses on land revenue; while it might be doubted whether it was open to the Government to divert to its own use sums which, with the consent of landlords, had been assigned solely to the payment of village headmen. Both schemes were open to the further objection that these funds, being for payment of local servants and officers, are in their application strictly local, and could, at the utmost, be applied within the limits of the district from which they were raised.

12. *Shop and Office-tax.*—This was a scheme of rating for shops and offices, according as they are situated in main or secondary thoroughfares. Of this it need only be said that it is very similar to a license-tax on trades and professions, and that, of the two, the latter was preferred.

* From Secretary, Bengal Government, to Secretary, Government of India, No. 1768A., dated 30th April, 1869, para. 38, page 509, *Supplement to Calcutta Gazette*, July 20th, 1870:—"It would probably be possible to remove all tolls (though it might not be advisable to remove ferries), which are undoubtedly a source of great extortion and inconvenience in many places."

13. The scheme of taxation finally adopted by the Committee will now come under consideration.

14. In adopting a scheme of provincial taxation, the Committee have kept carefully before them the four fundamental rules embodying the qualities desirable in any system of taxation, viz.—that it should be proportioned to the ability of those who are called on to pay; that it should be certain; that it should be levied at the time and manner most convenient; that it should obtain for Government as much as possible of the whole sum levied from the tax-payer. It is well known that of the two great sections into which the community is divided—the agricultural and non-agricultural—the latter have hitherto in great measure escaped direct taxation. In order to equalize taxation—to carry out the first of the above rules—the non-agriculturists must be called on to bear a due share of the general burden. How this could be most conveniently done was the first problem presenting itself.

15. It must be observed that the non-agriculturist section embraces the large majority—it may almost be said the whole—of the pauper or menial classes. There are a very considerable number in this section who would probably be unable to pay any tax. Thus, the census for 1865 shows 479,015 beggars, 3,821,623 labourers, 2,345,209 domestic servants, out of a total of 12,402,112; or 53 per cent. Equality, in such a case, does not mean that the ratio of persons assessed under either section of the community should be equal. Large numbers of the non-agriculturists must be exempted. So far as such classes as the above are concerned, there is no difficulty in exemption. But there are other extensive classes, of whom many are undoubtedly taxable, while the great majority are unable to make any direct payment to the Government. Unless the exemption of this majority is fairly regulated, the tax will be unequally imposed. Such are the weavers, the carpenters, the oil-makers, the potters, and so on—the non-agricultural working-classes. The only ground of exemption would

be inability to pay. This, again, must be proved by local enquiry, and local enquiry on a wide scale can be conducted only by Native officials. This is the point on which all direct taxes hitherto imposed in India have failed. For one man who pays the tax, one more certainly pays to get off it. A great part of the money paid is pocketed in the form of bribes; and a part only reaches Government. It becomes a scramble whether or no any tax at all should be paid. It is this which has made the Indian income-tax odious both to the people on whom it is imposed, and to the officers who are desired to impose it. But the income-tax is restricted in its operation, falling upon an almost inappreciable number of the total population. The effects of its mal-administration are felt by comparatively few, and those few usually men of competent means. If a general tax on the mass of the population is attended by the same drawbacks, the consequences will be much more widely felt. They will be felt, moreover, by the lower classes—by men but little removed, as a rule, from pauperism. Though the numbers composing these classes are large, the amount to be realized from the assessable portion of them is small. Judging from the census, which in the matter of trades is at least approximately correct, they number in all 2,749,433; and if one-half of these be assessed, the total number of assessable heads of houses would be only 274,943. Assuming (an assumption which is very doubtful) that these on an average can pay Re. 1, the whole sum realizable from them would not amount to more than £27,494. For a sum so comparatively small, it may well be doubted whether it is wise to extend taxation beyond the classes who as a whole can presumably bear it. The inequality and uncertainty attending general taxation would be so great as to more than counterbalance any advantages to be derived from it. It is a lesser evil that an assessable minority of a class should be omitted from a scheme; than that the whole should be subjected to inquisition and uncertainty. Hence it is considered advisable to limit for the present direct taxation on non-agriculturists to the classes

who as a body are known to be in tolerable circumstances. Thus all artizans proper will be excluded, and the tax will fall exclusively on those who follow trades or professions. But even among this class the rates payable must be those which the least competent of the class is capable of paying without inconvenience or pressure: some ratio to income must be observed; but the ratio can be general only, and it will be enough to provide that the incidence of the rate shall not be heavy on the average income of the poorest of the class assessed. It would doubtless be urged that such a tax must fall heaviest on those least able to pay it; but, if the rate is moderate, its incidence should be heavy upon none. The mode of classification must be simple, so that each man may know how much he has to pay, and under what class; while the mode of payment should be such as to secure for Government and the rate-payer the minimum of fraud and inconvenience. These objects the Committee have attempted to attain by the imposition of a license-tax on trades and professions, calculated, not with especial reference to incomes, but so as to fall with tolerably equal pressure upon the members of three specified classes, and with very slight pressure upon any one of them. The lowest rate (under which the majority will fall) is Rs. 2 per annum only; and, assuming the lowest incomes of this class to be Rs. 200 per annum, the rate will fall only at one per cent. The total number of persons falling under the assessable class, number, according to the census, 1,739,705, and amount to 14 per cent. of the whole non-agricultural class, or 30 per cent. of that class exclusive of the classes presumably incompetent to pay. In judging of the incidence of the tax its character must be borne in mind. It is supplementary to Imperial taxation. It is believed probable that on all incomes above Rs. 500 per annum an Imperial income-tax of at least one per cent. will continue to be charged. If the license-tax falls at one per cent. on the lowest average incomes on which it is assessed, it is the incomes between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 only on which the burden of taxation will press with undue relative

lightness. The inequality upon these, as presently noticed, may be remedied in part by municipal and town taxation. But, in the opinion of the Committee, so far as a general scheme of taxation is concerned, such inequality is a lesser evil than the uncertainty and oppression attending all attempts in India to equalize with nicety the pressure of direct taxation. The resolution of the Committee adopting the proposal of a license-tax will be found in Proceedings No. 5, dated September 8th, and No. 6, dated September 17th.

16. The report of the Sub-Committee appointed to draw up a scheme of license-tax is appended to the latter proceedings, and is as follows:—

“ 1. In framing a scheme for a license-tax, the Sub-Committee have laid down preliminarily the following main principles:—

“ A.—That the classes to be taxed for local purposes should be those only of whom it may be assumed that the whole—or the whole, with inappreciable exceptions—are in a position to pay; and that classes of whom a part only could be taxed should be wholly exempted.

“ B.—That the tax should not be, as was said of the license-tax of 1861, ‘an income-tax under another name;’ but that it should fall on a few well-defined grades, at a uniform rate per grade.

“ The object of the Sub-Committee is that the tax should not take for the State a fixed proportion of each individual’s income, which would, in their opinion, be distinctly trenching on an Imperial source of revenue; but to arrange that the rate to be levied from individuals for local requirements shall be light, and not gravely unequal in its incidence.

“ 2. Adopting these principles, the Sub-Committee propose to assess professions, dealings, and trades only, excluding Classes to be rated. “artizans and other miscellaneous classes.

Grading of rate-
able classes. "3. Under *professions* they would include:—

" (1) Bankers.

" (2) Grain-dealers (wholesale).

" (3) Pleaders and attorneys.

" Under *dealings* they would include:—

" (1) Agents (*arthiyas*).

" (2) Contractors.

" (3) Brokers.

" (4) Weighmen (*tolas*).

" (5) Chowdrees.

" Under *trades* they would include, with the following ex-
Vegetable-sellers. "emptions, all shopkeepers (*dikandars*).

Fruit "

Leaf "

Grain-parchers.

" The classification is shown in the

" schedule.

"4. For the three grades proposed in the schedule, a
Rates of payment pro- " rating of Rs. 6-4-2 respectively per
posed. " annum is proposed. It has been
" suggested that a rating should be adopted varying with the
" population of the various sites, sites being for this purpose
" classified. But there appears to the Sub-Committee no
" obvious or necessary connection between the amount of
" population and the rate of local taxation.

"5. The estimated receipts under the scheme proposed
Estimated receipts. " by the Sub-Committee, adopting the
" statistics given in the census, are
" shown in detail in the schedule accompanying this report.
" They amount to Rs. 10,56,825.

"6. With regard to the assessment and collection of the
Assessment and collec- " tax, the Sub-Committee make the
tion. " following suggestions:—

"7. In municipalities a return should be given to the
" Collector of all heads of families rateable under each of the
" three grades. The sum assessable on this return should be

“ charged to the municipality, they being at liberty to raise
 “ it in whatever form they choose, subject to the provisions of
 “ Act VI. of 1868.

“ 8. In all towns in which Act XX. of 1856 is in force,
 “ and in all such other towns as the Collector, in communi-
 “ cation with the Commissioner and Board of Revenue, may
 “ select, the lists of assessable persons should be framed by
 “ tehseeldars, through the chowdrees or headmen of trades,
 “ professions and dealings where headmen may not exist being
 “ presumably within the cognizance of the tehseeldar. The
 “ chowdrees or headmen should receive from the Collector a
 “ warrant of appointment (*purwannah*) for this object, such
 “ warrant to be changed with change of chowdrees or headmen.
 “ Where no such agency exists, the lists should be framed
 “ through the agency now in force under Act XX. of 1856.
 “ Where Act XX. of 1856 is not in force, and no available
 “ agency exists, the lists should be framed by the tehseeldars,
 “ in conjunction with the heads of the local residents. It is
 “ believed that cases of this kind will be rare.

“ All chowdrees, putwarees, and lumberdars responsible
 “ for giving incorrect returns should be subject to a penalty
 “ under Sections 176 and 177, Indian Penal Code.

“ 9. In villages the lists should be prepared by the put-
 “ warees, and countersigned by the lumberdar or his accredi-
 “ ted agent.

“ 10. The lists so prepared for towns not being munici-
 “ palities, and for villages, should be tested in person—so far
 “ as may be—by the tehseeldars and superior officers.

“ 11. The lists, after completion for the whole district,
 “ should be forwarded to the Commissioner for approval, it be-
 “ ing the Commissioner's duty to compare the results in the
 “ various districts under him, and to call on Collectors for
 “ any explanation which may, on comparison, seem neces-
 “ sary. These lists should be sent to the Commissioner no

“later than November 1st. On approval, a general notification should issue in all towns (not being municipalities) and villages; being in the former case posted in the chief mohallas and gunjes; in the latter, in the village choupal. Such notification should issue on or about January 1st, and should contain a list showing the name of each person assessed; his father’s name; his profession, trade, or dealing; the amount payable; with an intimation that the amount must be paid under penalty within one month from the date of notification. Simultaneously, a separate notice should issue to each individual assessed, giving the particulars embodied in the general notification, with specification of the date on which payment is to be made, and the amount of penalty for non-payment. At the same time, notices should be served on municipalities, stating the amount at which they are assessed, and the period within which payment must be made. This should not exceed three months from the date of notice.

“12. In towns (not being municipalities) the special notices should be served through chowdrees or bukshées, as may be. Failing either, they must be served immediately through the tehseeldar. In villages the putwaree would distribute them.

“13. If payment is not made on the date specified in the notice, the defaulter should be liable to a fine, at the discretion of the Magistrate, not exceeding a sum equivalent to the rate leviable from him.

“14. If payment is not made within fifteen days of the date specified in the special notice, the defaulter’s goods might be distrained to recover the amount of rate, plus the fine.”

“15. On the date or dates fixed for payment, the Collector, or one of his covenanted or uncovenanted subordinates, should be personally present at the tehseel where payments are to be made.

“16. Payments should be made in cash at the *tehsil*, receipt being given in counterfoil, as suggested in the case of arms-licenses: each grade to have separately-coloured receipts. A from of counterfoil is appended.

“17. It is believed that exemptions, at so low a rate of assessment, and among the restricted class to whom it is proposed to apply it, will be few. Where claims for exemptions occur, they must be disposed of on their merits. But no claim should be admitted in which indigence cannot be established; and indigence would, among the trading-classes, be ordinarily synonymous with proved bankruptcy.”

17. It will be seen that the estimated yield under this tax is £105,000 only, while the amount to be provided for is £162,659. Even supposing that the Committee's estimate is not above the mark (and on this point, with the information available, the Committee cannot speak with certainty), there remains to be provided for a balance of £57,659.

18. To obtain this further sum the Committee propose to rate cultivators; by cultivators meaning cultivators proper, and landlords cultivating their own lands (*seer* and *khudkasht*).

19. Cultivators may be rated on their houses, or their ploughs, or their holdings. In some districts there exist maps and registers of the village-sites, giving the number of the houses and the names of the occupants, but in the majority they are not yet complete. Except in one or two districts, a rate on houses to provide for local or other requirements is believed to be unknown. A rate varying with the number of ploughs would be open to great uncertainty, as the Government papers show no recurring return of ploughs, and, except in districts which have come partially or wholly under resettlement, no return of ploughs at all. On the other hand, there exists, at least in all the temporarily-settled districts; a record more or less accurate of the area under cultivation, while the amount

of land under cultivation is not liable to sudden changes. Where the settlement of a district has been revised, this record will be extremely accurate. In other districts it will be less so. But in all districts it will be infinitely more accurate than any other existing record. Payment of cesses, in money or in kind, on the area held by them is familiar to tenants, as an increment to rent, throughout the Provinces. It is believed that a rate on cultivators, based on the cultivated area held by them in the form about to be suggested, would fulfil more nearly than any other mode of taxation the conditions of equality, certainty, and convenience necessary to success. The Committee propose to state first the plan they propose, and subsequently to discuss, so far as they are enabled to apprehend them, the advantages and drawbacks attending it.

There are believed to be not less than *24,000,000 acres of cultivated land in the North-Western Provinces paying revenue to Government, apart from land held by cultivators in revenue-free holdings. The average holding of tenants is usually estimated at four acres; the average rent may be put at the rate of Rs. 3 per acre. These estimates are supported by the various reports recently furnished to Government by officers engaged in settlement operations, and will probably be admitted as moderate. Applying a rate of one anna per acre (which, taking the revenue beegah at 2,756·25 square yards, would amount to a rate of 6·83 pies, or in round numbers 7 pies per beegah), we have an outturn of Rs. 15,00,000 or £150,000. A tenant holding four acres would thus have to pay four annas annually, his rent being Rs. 12. In other words, a charge of one anna per cultivated acre would amount to 2 per cent. on the rent.

20. It was suggested, in order to obviate objections to the uniform incidence of a rate imposed without regard to varying capacities of soil, that the rate should be adapted to each pergunnah as nearly as possible in the ratio of its capacity. Thus the revenue-rate on cultivation in the North-Western Provinces is given in the last Census Report at Re. 1-10-9 per acre.

As Re. 1-10-9 is to the rate on the cultivated area of each pergunnah so would the mean rate of one anna per acre be to the rate to be imposed on the pergunnah. Thus, taking the rates as given in the Census Report, in the Allahabad District the rate would be 1 anna 2 pies; in Cawnpore, 1 anna 6 pies; in Shahjehanpore, 9 pies only.

21. It was further proposed, to provide for possible objections on the score of the universal incidence of the rate—*viz.*, that no one was exempted—that a discretion should be given to proprietors to remit the rate in cases where its enforcement might, from the cultivators' circumstances, be undesirable, spreading it over any or all of the remaining cultivators: provided that the rate so assessed should in no case amount to more than two annas per acre, and that there should be an appeal to the Collector from every cultivator so assessed at an extra rate.

22. These suggestions are not recommended by the Committee, because the amount of the proposed rate is so small as apparently to render graduation unnecessary, while the power of remission would open a door to corruption and malpractices by landlords. If the possible inequality of the rate is insisted on, a simple remedy would be found in basing it on the rent paid in lieu of the area cultivated.

23. It is proposed that the amount to be paid should be calculated for the currency of the settlement on the area shown in the settlement record, provided the settlement is not declared permanent, in which case the period would be open to consideration. Where revision of settlement has not taken place, it should be calculated on the area shown in the village-papers of the year immediately preceding the imposition of the rate. It would be liable to be re-adjusted on revision of settlement consequent upon alluvion and diluvion. The landlord would pay it in with his revenue, as cultivators' cesses, recovering it, in addition to his stipulated rent (for which legal provision would be required). The term of currency of settlement is

proposed to ensure a feeling of confidence and security both among cultivators and among landlords, who would primarily be responsible for payment of the rate. In bad years or from bad tenants, moreover, they would be subject to a certain amount of loss, while, *per contra*, they would enjoy the benefit of the rate on increased cultivation until a revision of settlement.

24. The advantages of the scheme appear to the Committee to be—(1) that it fulfils the conditions specified in Section VIII., para. 14; (2) that the revenue from this source, apart from any possibility of raising the rate hereafter, is elastic, inasmuch as cultivation is on the increase; (3) that, while the sum yielded is considerable, the rate is very moderate in itself; (4) that there is no new agency of any kind whatever—no scrutiny, or enquiry, or other cause of misunderstanding and apprehension.

25. The disadvantages likely to be urged, so far as the Committee are aware, are these—the two first affecting the expediency of rating cultivators at all, the last referring only to the mode of carrying such rating into execution:—(1) That in rating cultivators' holdings we reduce the share of assets guaranteed by the State at settlement to the landlord, inasmuch as the amount of the rate might otherwise have been taken as rent; (2) that a great or the greater part of the local funds will be raised from the cultivators who already pay more or less for cesses on land revenue; (3) that the poorer lands with presumably lower rents, constituting usually holdings larger than the holdings of superior land, a rate, assessed on the acre, will fall at its highest on the worst land. These objections may be discussed successively.

26. (1) *In rating cultivators' holdings we reduce the share of assets guaranteed by the State at settlement to the landlord, inasmuch as the amount of the rate might otherwise have been taken as rent. Therefore such rating is inadmissible.*

Theoretically, supposing no right of occupancy at favourable or protected rates to exist, the amount which the landlord can realize as rent is limited by the amount necessary to ensure to the cultivator subsistence. Whatever diminishes that sum diminishes the amount realizable as rent by the landlord, and must be replaced by an equivalent deduction from rent. Any rate will diminish that sum. Therefore any rate diminishes the amount realizable as rent by the landlord. Therefore any rate, whether on land, house, plough, or income, is inadmissible.

27. But in point of fact it is notorious that during the last eleven years the course of legislation in these Provinces has uniformly aimed at protecting the cultivator. Returns recently furnished by Settlement Officers to the Board of Revenue show that, apart from landlords tilling their own lands, tenants with and without a right of occupancy at protected rates very nearly balance each other. And they show a still more curious result, *viz.*, that the average rate paid by the cultivator without a right of occupancy is less than that paid by his protected brother. This is owing very probably to the better lands, which yield a higher rent, being held by cultivators with rights of occupancy. But it may be fairly inferred that the average rent on tenants-at-will is far from being a rack-rent. The Committee would refer, in connection with this part of the subject, to the replies received by the Commissioner of Allahabad to a circular, calling for information as to the unregistered and unrecorded cesses paid by cultivators to landlords. Every Settlement Officer knows that the amount of these cesses is very considerable, and it has been even proposed that they should be considered in any scheme for increased taxation. Their existence shows at least that the mere rent paid by the cultivator falls short of the bare amount necessary to ensure him subsistence.

28. (2) *That a great or the greater part of the provincial taxation will be raised from the cultivators, who already pay more or less for cesses on land revenue.*

29. This has already been partly answered in Section VIII., para. 12, where the grounds for exempting certain classes from taxation were stated. It must be borne in mind also, as stated previously, that the assessable numbers of the non-agricultural classes are relatively much smaller. To produce a sum at all equivalent to the sum which can be obtained from cultivators, the rate on those non-agriculturists who can pay must be raised to a sum which they are probably unable to meet. This may be approximately shown on a calculation of the results of a general assessment of all assessable classes, supposing it were carried into effect.

30. The population (non-agricultural) of these Provinces is 12,402,112. Of this probably not less than one-half would have to be exempted for the reasons given in Section VIII., para. 14, from the payment of any direct tax, leaving 6,201,056. These, again, must be divided by five to obtain the rate-paying heads of families, giving 1,240,211 as the assessable net number. The assumption of one cultivator to every four acres of cultivated land, the area of cultivated land being 24,000,000 acres, gives us 6,000,000 rate-paying cultivators. The net amount of rate-paying non-agriculturists being estimated at 1,240,211, they form 17 per cent. of the whole. If the cultivator paying 4 annas a head, we charge the non-agriculturist Re. 1 a head, the amount realizable at Re. 1, being a rate four times as high as the rate paid by the cultivator, will amount to Rs. 12,40,211, against Rs. 15,00,000. If these calculations are reasonable, it follows that the non-agriculturists will have to pay a rate four times as high as the agriculturists to obtain a sum little more than three-fourths of the sum paid by the agriculturists. Classing, for comparison of incidence of local rates, the landholders as cultivators, and placing on the cultivatorst he rate of 4 annas plus *9½ annas for cesses, the average amount of non-agricultural incomes must be half as much again as the agricultural if expected to yield an equivalent amount with

* Calculated at 5 per cent.
on a rental of Rs. 12.

proportionate rating. But, seeing that every second house has been included in the estimate of rateable non-agriculturists, and that for the purposes of comparison the income of the landlords has been massed with that of the cultivators, it seems very improbable that the average income of the non-agriculturists should be 50 per cent. higher than the average income of the agriculturists. If this is the result with the whole class of non-agriculturists, it follows that from a section only of them any sum at all equivalent to the sum payable by the land cannot be expected.

It may be added that, in point of fact, in Bengal, the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces—in every Government or Administration in Northern India, that is, except the Government of these Provinces—land-rating is the method proposed for meeting the additional funds required. In Bengal only, a cess on houses is to be super-imposed as an educational cess. The Government of India itself suggested for these Provinces an enhancement of 4 per cent. on the road cess. *Prima facie*, therefore, were there nothing else to be said in reply to the objection, this much at least could be urged, that the objection is levelled at a source of income indicated by the Government of India, adopted with its approval in Oudh and the Central Provinces, and in contemplation in Bengal and the Punjab.

31. Taking the land revenue of these Provinces at £4,000,000, and assuming it to represent one-fifth of the gross assets of the land, the landlords' rental being two-fifths of the gross produce, the cesses on revenue, which, inclusive of the estimate of the landlords' share in the permanently-settled districts, amounts to £378,669, will fall at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the landlords' share of the gross assets, and the land rate, amounting to £150,000, will fall on the cultivators' share at one per cent. only.

32. (3) *That the poorer lands with presumably lower rents, constituting usually holdings larger than the holdings of*

superior land, a rate assessed on the acre will fall at its highest on the worst land.

This is admitted; but if the rate is kept low the inequality of the rate is not likely to be serious. To obviate this it was urged that the rate should be calculated on the rent paid. The Committee preferred an acre-rate, because of the comparative inaccuracy of the record of rentals. The objection does not affect the propriety of assessing the tenants, but the particular method only in which it is proposed to carry out the scheme.

33. In connection with this part of the subject, the attention of the Committee has been drawn to the inequality of the number of municipalities and towns in which Act XX. of 1856 is in force. In Appendix IV.* will be found a table, showing

for each district the number of sites,
 * Not printed. containing from 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants, and from 5,000 upwards, with the respective number and ratio of towns under Act XX. of 1856, and municipalities. The Allahabad and Benares Divisions deserve attention. If the artizan class are to be rated (and it is most desirable that they should be rated with other classes, if the rating can be effected with equal fairness and as little risk of annoyance), it will be found that local municipal or similar agency will be the most effectual. Similarly, the rate proposed for trades and professions professedly leaves the wealthier of these classes comparatively lightly assessed. They may be made to pay their full share of the general burden by enhanced contributions to strictly local requirements. This should be borne in mind in future assessments under Acts VI. of 1868 and XX. of 1856, both Acts giving facilities for a fair rating on artizans and the wealthier class of traders, which, under a provincial scheme of taxation, are not available. The majority probably of these classes live in towns where the above Acts are in force, or where they should be now introduced.

34. The estimated yield of the land-rating being £150,000, and of the license-tax £105,000, the total yield should be

£255,000, being £92,346 in excess of the estimated charges. This large figure in excess of the estimated charges is retained to balance against the conjectural estimates of the yield of cesses in revenue-free estates, and the Benares Province; but the actual amount at which the rate on cultivators should be fixed will of course rest with the Government, on a review of its probable needs.

35. It is unnecessary to propose any further taxation for actual requirements. The Committee desire, however, to point out that a legitimate source of income may be found by enforcing fees on the issues of arms-licenses. Arms in this country are in the great majority of cases used as a means of increasing the dignity or supporting the rank of the Natives who wish to carry them. They are, in fact, a luxury, and may be taxed without inconvenience to any persons. The resolution of the Committee on this head will be found in Proceedings No. 3, dated 25th August; and para. 6 of those proceedings, regarding the fees arising from manufacturing and dealing in arms and ammunition, is particularly brought to the notice of Government.

Registers of arms issued have not been hitherto kept very carefully, and the probable income rising from this source is conjectural only. It will probably be not less than £10,000 per annum.

36. The suggestions of the Committee on the financial points submitted to their consideration have thus been brought to a close. Should their suggestions meet with the approval of the Government, and the scheme recommended by them be adopted, a supplementary report will be furnished on the subject of extending and improving the present local agencies of Native gentlemen, on the amendment of Acts XX. of 1856 and III. of 1869, and on the organization of the rural police.

I have, &c.,

A. COLVIN,

Secretary.

BOTANICAL GARDENS, SAHARUNPORE.

Report by W. JAMESON, Surgeon-Major, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, dated 23rd April, 1870.

2. The number of fruit trees, timber trees and flower shrubs, and parcels of seeds distributed, were as follows :—

| | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Fruit trees | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41,833 |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|

| | | |
|--|-----|-------|
| Timber trees and flowering shrubs, &c. | ... | 6,871 |
|--|-----|-------|

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Parcels of seeds | ... | ... | ... | 1,483 |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|

3. To every Department in the State—as the Civil, Public Works, Railway, Jail, Canal, Forest, Polico, Customs, Military, and Stud Departments—large supplies of fruit trees, timber and flowering shrubs, and numerous parcels of seeds have been given.

4. Public Gardens, and Agri-Horticultural Gardens, have also been liberally supplied; and to the public generally 1,301 fruit trees, 2,173 timber trees and flowering shrubs, and 240 parcels of seeds have been distributed. But to the Military Department the largest distribution of seeds have been made, as out of the 1,483 parcels distributed, 606, varying in weight from 3lbs. to 4lbs., have been forwarded to that Department.

5. Nor has the Civil Department been neglected, seeing that it has received 224 parcels of seeds, 12,549 fruit trees, and 1,895 timber and flowering shrubs.

6. To the Forest Department several hundred pounds of timber seeds have been distributed, and these, too, of the best kinds of timber trees met with in the North-Western Provinces, as Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Toon (*Cedrela toona*), Sâl (*Shorea robusta*), Putranjeet (*Putranjiva Roxburghii*), Beef-wood (*Casuarina equisetifolia*), Guosum (*Schlechora*

trijuga), Mowa (*Bassia latifolia*), Bauklee (*Anogeissus latifolia*).

8. To Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, through Doctor Forbes Watson, 80 parcels of seeds have been forwarded, which supply has been amply sufficient, as stated by Doctor Forbes Watson, to meet the wants of the different public institutions in Britain and on the Continent.

9. To the Royal Gardens of Kew, Dublin, and Edinburgh, parcels of seeds have been forwarded in exchange for valuable collections of seeds received from these institutions.

10. In this country the Public Gardens of Lahore, Lucknow, Allahabad, Ranikhet, Calcutta, &c., have been liberally supplied with both plants and seeds. Nor has the distribution been confined chiefly to Europeans; on the contrary, the demand for both seeds and plants by natives has been great, particularly for grafted plants, which the Gardens has with difficulty been able to meet. I have, therefore, greatly increased the number of stock, and trust by next season to have a supply capable of meeting demands to any extent. Annually, the demands by natives of all ranks for grafted fruit trees increases, and during the last season applications have been received from the Maharajahs of Jey-pore, Gwalior, Puttialah, Kashipore, Nahun Rajahs, Pertab Singh of Bijpore.

11. But there is one point which I beg respectfully to bring to the notice of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, viz., the heavy freight charged by the Railway Department for the transmission of plants and shrubs. On referring to the Railway Time Table, it will be perceived that in the tariff plants and shrubs are placed in the 5th or highest class,—a tariff which may almost be considered prohibitory.

Many complaints have been made of the high rates charged, and several parties have cancelled their orders for plants on being informed of the high rate for transmission charged

by the Railway Department. By the Railway Department many districts have been to a vast extent denuded of their timber; and, to encourage parties anxious and willing to repair the damage incurred, every facility ought to be given, at least by the party through whose instrumentality the injury has been done. I therefore respectfully trust that the subject may receive from His Honor the attention it merits, and the Railway authorities be recommended to alter and reduce their rates.

12. *Medical Stores.*—To the Medical Department, including the chief

| | Extract of Hy- oseyamus. | | Dried leaves of Hyoseyamus. | | Atees tubera. | | Kumallah powder. | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. |
| Calcutta ... | 36 | 13 | 79 | 13 | 362 | ... | ... | ... |
| Allahabad, | 40 | 7 | 50 | 7 | 167 | ... | 20 | ... |
| Amballa ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... |
| Sealkote ... | 23 | 15 | 28 | 6 | 235 | ... | 50 | ... |
| Saugor ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 93 | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras ... | ... | ... | 40 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Medical Store-keeper to Government, Calcutta, and the Medical Store-keepers, Allahabad, Sealkote, Madras, &c., large supplies of Atees

tubers, (*Aconitum heterophyllum*), extract and dried leaves of *Hyoseyamus* and Kumallah powder, have been forwarded for the use of the public service, as per margin.

13. During the season several Agri-Horticultural experiments have been carried on in the Gardens: *Cotton.*—From the Revenue Board, 20 seers of Hingunghāt cotton were received, and with a portion of it half an acre of land was sown during the season. It was watered several times. The gathering of the crop commenced on the 8th October, and was continued up to 1st February.

The quantity of "kapas" or cotton gathered was 6 maunds 33 seers 11 chittaks, which, when cleaned, yielded 1 maund 21 seers 5 chittaks of cotton wool, or equal to 13 maunds 27 seers 6 chittaks of "kapas," and 3 maunds 2 seers 10 chittaks of cleaned cotton per acre. This yield is satisfactory. But the

quantity of land sown was much too small to show practical results on which any reliance can be placed. With the Hingunghât cotton other kinds of cotton were also sown, viz., Egyptian, New Orleans, Upland Georgian, Nankin, &c., &c., but only in very small quantity. This season two acres of Hingunghât cotton will be sown, and with it an equal quantity of the common country cotton, and the finer kinds of American cotton.

14. *Carolina Paddy*.—From the Agri-Horticultural Society, Lucknow, a small quantity, 2lbs., of Carolina paddy was received. It was sown on 10 biswas, 17 biswansees of land, and was reaped on 8th October, and the yield was 197lbs.; this is equal to nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds. Results equally favourable were received from a small quantity sown at Chejourie in the Himalayas; but, as with the cotton, the quantity sown was much too small to give results to be relied on. In the ensuing season it will again be made the subject of experiment, and two acres sown. By a highly intelligent native, Kower Singh, of Harowtee, in the neighbourhood of Saharunpore, an experiment was also tried with this paddy, and the outturn was equal to 64 maunds per acre, or equal to 93 bushels. By the best farmers in England an outturn of 64 bushels or 8* quarters per acre is considered a very high return.

15. *Boehmeria nivea* (*Rheea* or *China Grass*).—The magnificent prize offered by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, viz., £5,000, for the best machine for preparing the fibre of this plant for mercantile purposes, has again prominently brought this fibre to notice. For many years the plant has been cultivated on a small scale in the Gardens of the North-Western Provinces, and the luxuriant manner in which it grows has always been the subject of general observation. Plants cut down to a few inches from the ground

* The average outturn of wheat in England is 22 bushels, and in Scotland 25. By high farming, Mr. Tucker obtains 64 bushels per acre.

in January last, are now upwards of seven feet in height. By the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, 50 acres of land and a small establishment have been sanctioned to form nurseries of this plant at Chandwallah in the Deyrah Doon and at Saharunpore. Much of this land has already been ploughed; and, as there are a large number of plants in pots available for transplanting, the land will at once be brought under cultivation, and in a few months stems in any quantity will be available for distribution. At present there is already a large supply of stems which will be ripe for cutting about the end of the ensuing month.

16. *Silk Cultivation*.—Owing to an epidemic disease, raging amongst silk-worms generally throughout the world, the imports into Britain of raw silk has fallen off 40 per cent., and general distress presses upon the whole trade. To encourage the cultivation in countries where the mulberry is known to succeed well, an association has been formed in Britain, and their attention has been directed to India. Many experiments have been tried in the North-Western Provinces with more or less success, but all tending to show that if the subject was taken up with energy and persevered in, it would be attended with success. But to make it pay, it must be taken up by the agricultural community of the country.

* * * * *

That good silk can be reared both in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab has been proved by different parties; but that it will ever pay a European is highly problematical. If, however, the agriculturists could be induced to take it up—and this must be done by the countenance of Government and permission of Collectors—it would afford to the men, women, and children a profitable employment when not otherwise engaged in the agricultural duties of the field. In every district there are hundreds and thousands of weak and thin idle people for which this kind of work is admirably fitted, and if thus employed in rearing silk-worms, and reeling silk, they would add to the wealth of the communities.

The mulberries best adapted for the silk-worm are the *Morus Chinensis* and *Morus Multicaulis*, both of which grow with great luxuriance in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab. In compliance with the wishes of the Revenue Board, I have established extensive nurseries, which in a few months will be fitted for use. No expense has yet been incurred, as the work has been done by the regular garden establishment.

17. *Cinchona Cultivation*.—On 7th August, 1869, Mr. Luce was appointed by Government to superintend the cultivation of *Cinchona* in the North-Western Provinces. He joined his appointment at Chandwallah in Deyrah Doon on the 4th October, 1869, and as the small number of plants in the plantation were too limited to carry on operations, Mr. Luce was deputed to the Government Plantations at Darjeeling to bring up a supply of such species as were available. Through the liberality of Mr. Clarke, Officiating Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Bengal—

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| <i>Cinchona succirubra</i> | ... | ... | ... | 1,500 |
| <i>Cinchona officinalis</i> | ... | ... | ... | 500 |
| <i>Cinchona calisaya</i> | ... | ... | ... | 250 |

were received, all of which reached the Chandwallah Plantation on 8th February, under care of Mr. Luce, and in excellent order. Many were planted out; but this operation was premature, as the plants appear not to have formed proper roots: they were therefore re-transferred into the frames which have been built for the purpose. In these frames a great number of the plants, particularly the *Cinchona succirubra*, are doing well, and have grown much. Many of the *Cinchona* seeds, too, received from Darjeeling, Neilgherries, and Ceylon, have germinated and been pricked off, and are doing well. A few plants of the *Cinchona succirubra* have been sent to Mussoorie and Chejourie, where up to date they were in excellent order. Mr. Luce has now proceeded to Kumaon to select sites, and I have particularly directed

19. *Donations to Gardens.*—By Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, through Dr. Forbes Watson, large supplies of vegetable seeds have been forwarded for the use of the Gardens; and, to enable me to maintain the quality of the seeds issued, Her Majesty's Secretary of State has ordered Dr. Forbes Watson to forward seeds annually to the value of £45.

20. By His Grace, too, a valuable collection of 106 fruit trees have also been forwarded through Dr. Forbes Watson. This consignment was packed in common deal cases with a little loam, and reached the Gardens by the Overland route in February, every plant being in good order. Some of the plants were reserved for the Saharunpore Gardens, and the remainder forwarded to Mussoorie.

21. *Potatoes.*—The potatoes grown at Mussoorie and other localities in the hills are both waxy and watery, caused by cultivating too frequently the same ground and the same kind of seed. This I brought to the notice of Dr. Forbes Watson, and by him 24 cases of seedling potatoes were forwarded to renew the seed. The kinds sent were :—

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|----------|
| Potato, early Oxford | ... | ... | 6 cases. |
| „ Milky white | ... | ... | 6 „ |
| „ Princess Royal | ... | ... | 6 „ |
| „ Ashtop Flukes | ... | ... | 6 „ |

Total 24 cases,

all of which have been forwarded in good order to the Mussoorie nursery, and there sown.

22. When in England, I brought to the notice of the authorities at the India Office the miserable state of the implements in use in the Gardens, and this having been represented to His Grace, Her Majesty's Secretary of State, he was pleased to direct the Committee, of which General Cotton was President, to make a selection fitted for use in the Gardens in

India. For this purpose £35 were allowed, and the implements may daily be expected to arrive. On receipt they will form the subject of another communication.

23. *Sweet or Spanish Chesnuts (Castanea vesca)*.—Upwards of a bushel of seeds of this valuable tree have been received from the India office through Dr. Forbes Watson, and all in excellent order, though merely packed in linen bags and sent by the Overland route. This tree, first introduced into Upper India by the Hon'ble John Strachey, fruits freely in the Doon and lower Himalayas, and is destined to be a very valuable acquisition to the native community in years of scarcity. Last season seeds obtained from trees raised by me in the Doon were selling in the bazar at Rs. 2 per seer.

24. *Cork Bark Oak (Quercus suber)*.—A small box lined with tin was received from Italy by the Brindisi route, from Dr. Forbes Watson, filled with acorns of the Cork Bark Oak packed in charcoal. The acorns were in excellent order, and many have already germinated.

25. By Dr. Hooker, Director, Royal Gardens, a valuable collection of seeds, consisting of upwards of six hundred species of timber and flower shrubs, have been forwarded, and by last mail a bag of seeds of the Argan tree (*Argania sideroxylon*), an African tree valued for its oil.

26. From Mr. Jennings, Assistant Accountant-General, some fine *Caladiums* have been received.

27. By the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, a small collection of seeds of the Ingo Samon tree, brought from Ceylon by Major the Hon'ble E. B. Bourke, has been presented. This tree grows with great rapidity, and has been recommended as well-fitted for fuel for Railway purposes. The seeds have been sown, and will be reported on afterwards.

28. By other parties valuable seeds and plants have been presented.

29. *Manure*.—By Government, two casks of chemical manure, prepared by Messrs. Robertson, Wagner, and Compton, were sent for experiment. It was tried with cereal and flowering shrubs. The results were satisfactory, so far as that both plants were improved by the manure, but the improvements over common farm-yard manure was not so extraordinary as to warrant any extraordinary expenditure. The sample sent was very small.

30. *Donations to Museum*.—By Mr. Jennings, Assistant Accountant-General, a valuable collection of Algae has been presented to the Museum. The collections of woods have been greatly enlarged. Other donations have been given which need not be here noticed.

31. *Improvements in the Gardens*.—By the Public Works Department an excellent seed godown has been erected; and by Dr. G. King three bridges and twenty-five water-courses, which were urgently wanted, have been built; by him, too, many of the roads in the Garden have been kunkured. This he was enabled to do from funds obtained from the sale of plants and seeds, which were placed at his disposal by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor. By the same means a house for potting plants, which was urgently required, has also been erected, and the old potting-house, which was a disgrace to the institution, has been removed. At Chandwallah, a potting-house and five pukka lines for Cinchona plants, fifty feet in length, have been built. The green-house, urgently required, in the Mussoorie Garden to preserve rare and valuable plants during winter, and sanctioned by Government in 1868, and for which the iron roof is now ready at the Roorkee Workshop, has not yet been built.

32. *Library*.—By Dr. King, 50 volumes of valuable standard works were purchased, and added to the Library.

33. From Government a few works have also been received, which have been duly recorded in the Catalogue.

34. During the last season a small sum has been charged on seeds and plants distributed to the public.

The system has worked well, and the sum netted amounts to Rs. 3,954-0-11. To soldiers' gardens, &c., seeds, &c., continue to be distributed gratis. Timber and agricultural seeds are also distributed gratis to applicants, a small charge being made to cover packing expenses.

* * * * *

35. *Native Mallies or Gardeners.*—From the Gardens a number of skilled native workmen have been supplied to public institutions and to private parties. To the Eastern Jumna Canal Plantations, three native foresters have been provided. Native gardeners, to occupy the place of chowdhrees, to superintend the rearing of timber nurseries, have also been sent to the Ganges and Agra Canals, &c.

Art XI.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

Resolution of Government, N.-W. Provinces, General Department, No. 2038A., dated Allahabad, 6th May, 1871.

READ:—

A Despatch from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 1932, dated 15th April, 1871, and previous correspondence, regarding the establishment of a Medical College at Allahabad.

OBSERVATIONS.—On the 28th January, 1870, this Government submitted a proposal for the establishment of a Medical College at the seat of Government, and again, on the 25th May, recommended acceptance of an offer from His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram to contribute £20,000 towards the building and endowment of the College.

On the 7th December, 1870, a reply was received from the Supreme Government, commending the liberality of the Maharajah; recognizing the desirability of the projected institution, and the benefit to be anticipated from it to the public service; and stating that “the Governor-General in Council will be quite prepared to give as liberal a contribution, both towards the building and the endowment of the College as the state of the finances may permit, provided that, with this assistance, the Maharajah’s donation and those of others will suffice to carry out these objects, and that no further outlay, annual or otherwise, is thereby entailed upon Government, and provided, also, that all the future requirements of the College be met from local sources.”

A scheme and estimate for such an institution were accordingly called for by His Excellency in Council, and a project was submitted in reply on the 16th January, 1871, showing the assistance which in His Honor’s view might be reasonably looked for from the Government of India, and the balance of expenditure that would devolve on local sources.

In reply, on 21st February, 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor was called upon to state what these local sources were,

whether local subscriptions or otherwise; on the receipt of which information it was promised that the proposal submitted would be taken into consideration.

On the 16th March, 1871, it was explained that, with the expected aid of the Imperial Government, the balance of the expenditure would be borne by the local funds of these provinces.

The final reply, dated 15th April, declares that His Excellency in Council finds himself unable to entertain the proposal to assist the proposed College, as it would involve a deviation from the financial policy recently inaugurated.

The project must, in consequence of this refusal, be for the present abandoned.

Though unable to avail himself of the munificent contribution offered by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, His Honor does not the less highly appreciate the enlightened liberality which dictated the offer, and has much pleasure in making this public acknowledgment of the same.

And, while deeply regretting the disappointment, the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason to doubt that the project may hereafter be revived, possibly on a smaller scale, as the provincial finances may admit. With this view, the correspondence will be published in the *Government Gazette* of these provinces, and printed in the "Selections" from the records of this Government.

*From R. SIMSON, ESQ., Secy. to Govt., N.-W. Provinces, to
E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Dept.,
No. 561A., dated Camp, Runkuttee, 28th January, 1870.*

SIR,—I am directed to request that you will submit, for the favourable consideration and orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying printed collection of papers* relating to the establishment of a Medical College in the North-Western Provinces.

* See Appendix.

2. The attention of His Excellency in Council is invited to this office letter No. 686A., dated 21st February, 1863, in which the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Edmonstone, expressed an opinion that the time would come when it would be necessary to establish a Medical College in the North-Western Provinces. It appears, indeed, to have been uniformly held that the Agra Medical School could be regarded only as a temporary arrangement, and that in process of time a College would be required.

3. In the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion that time has now arrived.

4. The subject has been for some time under discussion, and the views of the chief medical authorities have been obtained upon it. These have been printed, and are now submitted. Particular attention is requested to the opinion of Dr. Murray, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, as expressed in his letter No. 795, dated 24th November, 1869.*

5. Natives of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are practically shut out from the medical service in its higher branches. No person from these parts willingly goes to Calcutta; the climate is uncongenial, the language and habits strange. The list of Sub-Assistant Surgeons attached to Dr. Murray's letter sufficiently attests the fact.

6. On the other hand, the climate and habits of the North-Western Provinces are strange to the Bengalee; and so the Sub-Assistant Surgeons posted to these provinces never think of settling here, but are ever anxious to return to Bengal at the earliest period; some have even thrown up the service to get away. Hence, not only a want of efficiency in the service itself, but the entire absence of any private practitioners of the higher grades settled among the people and able to afford them good medical attendance.

7. Thus a population of above forty millions, in one of the most prosperous regions of India, is practically cut off

* See Appendix.

from any high advance in medicine and surgery as a profession, and from the domestic benefits that would accrue from home practice by medical men educated from among themselves. His Honor believes that no other quarter of India is so far behind in this respect as the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

8. For the above reasons the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that a sufficient case for the immediate constitution of a Medical College in these provinces has been fully established.

9. There remain several subsidiary questions. First, as to the proper locality for the College.

10. The Medical School at Agra would no doubt have afforded an advantageous nucleus on which to engraft such an institution. But in other respects Allahabad offers far superior advantages. These have been briefly described in my letter to Dr. Murray, dated 5th November, 1869*—

“ Besides its growing dimensions, which demand greater medical opportunities than are afforded by the present Civil Dispensary, the mercantile importance of Allahabad, as the junction of the Eastern, Western, and South-Eastern Railways, will at no distant period render necessary the establishment of considerable hospital accommodation for the Natives of the country, and also some provision for European patients. There eventually would, therefore, be a larger field of clinical opportunities at Allahabad than are to be expected at Agra.

“ 4. On general considerations, also, it has been pressed on the Lieutenant-Governor's notice that an institution of the kind proposed can, with greater propriety and better chance of receiving effective support from the Government, be located at the headquarters of the Government.”

11. And for the considerations stated, which are concurred in by the Inspector-General of Hospitals, the Lieutenant-

Governor is decidedly of opinion that the College should be located at Allahabad. An additional reason is that at the seat of Government there will be a larger field of medical men to aid as lecturers than at Agra.

12. On the second question referred for his views, *viz.*, whether the Medical School at Agra should be maintained, Dr. Murray has not stated any opinion. The Thomason Hospital, with its museum and lecture-rooms, offers considerable facilities for the instruction of Native doctors, and the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the school might profitably be maintained for the education of a subordinate class of this nature; but it might be on a smaller scale, some part of the funds being transferred to Allahabad. It would continue, His Honor thinks, to be very useful, especially to the Upper Doab and Rohilkhund, and perhaps to Rajpootana, Dholepore, and Gwalior.

13. On the details of the proposals the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it would be premature to enter until the views of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council be known. But I am to state that His Honor concurs generally with Dr. Murray, and if His Excellency agrees to what has been advanced, proposals for a building and a suitable establishment will be submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.

From E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Department, to SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES, No. 2276, dated Simla, 9th May, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 561A., dated 28th January last, on the subject of the establishment of a Medical College in the N.-W. Provinces.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that, having regard to the large outlay which the scheme must necessarily involve, the Governor-General in Council is unable, in the present condition of the finances, to entertain His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal.

3. I am, however, to add that the Government of India will be ready to consider any inexpensive plan having for its object to encourage the Natives of the North-Western Provinces to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of studying in the Presidency Medical College. The foundation of a moderate number of scholarships, and the establishment of a good boarding-house, would probably tend to overcome the disinclination of up-country men to the necessary residence in the Lower Provinces. The Governor-General in Council does not doubt that any efforts in this direction which may be made by the Government of the North-Western Provinces will receive hearty aid from the Principal and Professors of the College. I am to suggest that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor might, with advantage, place himself in communication with the Government of Bengal on the subject.

From C. A. ELLIOTT, Esq., Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. Provinces, to E. C. BAYLEX, Esq., Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Department, No. 686A, dated Allahabad, 25th May, 1870.

SIR,—Having laid before the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor your Despatch No. 2276, dated 9th instant, in which the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, on financial considerations, negatives His Honor's proposal for the foundation of a Medical College at Allahabad, I am directed to submit as follows for the orders of His Excellency in Council.

2. Shortly before the receipt of your despatch, the Maharajah of Vizianagram, who had become aware of the project, visited the Lieutenant-Governor, and, after stating the deep interest he entertained in its success, expressed his desire to contribute a sum of two lakhs of rupees towards the building and endowment of the institution.

3. Demi-official intimation was given to you in Captain Lillingston's message of the 12th instant of the Maharajah's intention, with a request that disposal of the case might be postponed pending an official report of the same.

4. Shortly after your letter under reply was received, and the Maharajah was made aware of its contents. But he still adheres to his munificent proposal; and has now addressed a formal offer*

* Copy subjoined.

of two lakhs of rupees, to be paid as may be required. From another communication, His Honor learns that the Maharajah is ready to pay "as soon as it is required, Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 for the " College building, and an annual sum as interest on the balance of his subscription of two lakhs, until he can without inconvenience hand over the " remainder to Government for investment."

5. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the question may be reconsidered in reference to this princely offer. His Honor has no expectation that the suggestion of sending pupils from these parts to a boarding-house in Calcutta, to study at the Medical College there, would produce any practical fruit. The Natives of the North-West have an unconquerable aversion to Calcutta life; and the Lieutenant-Governor feels persuaded that the kind intentions of His Excellency in Council would fail of any result if offered to the public in the shape indicated in your letter.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor entertains the hope that, as financial considerations alone induced the Supreme Government to decline the proposal for a Medical College at Allahabad, the large promise of assistance offered by the Maharajah will remove that objection, and induce His Excellency in Council now to entertain the project.

7. I am therefore to enquire whether, if the Maharajah were to pay down, according to his expressed intention, a sum of say Rs. 35,000, engaging to pay the rest as required and interest on the unpaid balance at the rate say of 5 per cent., His Lordship in Council would be prepared to sanction the construction of a building with a view to the establishment of a College at Allahabad on the principles before submitted.

8. In that case the Medical School at Agra might, if His Excellency in Council thought proper, be eventually discontinued, and its staff transferred to Allahabad, which would go to diminish the cost of the establishment to be entertained in the new College.

9. An appropriate site for the College, close to the Colvin Dispensary, lies between that building and the Khoosroo Gardens. The site is central and convenient; and the Lieutenant-Governor proposes that it should be at once cleared and appropriated at the expense of Government for the purposes of the Medical College.

10. Under the circumstances above detailed, I am to solicit the permission of His Excellency in Council for the Lieutenant-Governor to entertain the munificent offer of the Maharajah of Vizianagram and to proceed with the scheme for a Medical College at Allahabad.

11. And it affords His Honor the highest gratification to bring thus to the notice of the Governor-General in Council the generous and enlightened desire of the Maharajah of Vizianagram to encourage the study and practice of the medical art in these provinces, and his splendid liberality.

From the MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM, K.C.S.I., to CAPTAIN W. S. LILLINGSTON, Private Secy. to the Lieut.-Governor, N.-W. Provinces, dated Allahabad, 18th May, 1870.

Sir,—I have carefully perused the correspondence on the subject of the establishment of a Medical College at Allahabad, and the views of the chief medical authorities upon it.

2. Being deeply impressed that such an establishment would conduce much to the benefit of thousands of my fellow-countrymen, as well as that it reflects upon the public spirit of the inhabitants of these large provinces that no further medical education is afforded them than that apparently to be obtained on a limited scale at Agra, I request that you will inform His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor that I respectfully beg to offer as my contribution towards this eminently useful and desirable project the sum of two lakhs, to be devoted to the establishment of a Medical College.

3. I further request most respectfully that the College may bear the name of His Royal Highness, and that it may be understood to commemorate the visit of a son of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen to this country.

4. I further respectfully beg to add that I shall be prepared to hand over such sums as may be required from time to time till the whole of the proposed donation of two lakhs be expended.

From C. A. ELLIOTT, Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. Provinces, to E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., C.S.I., Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Department, No. 49881A., dated Allahabad, 28th November, 1870.

SIR,—On the 28th January last, my predecessor submitted an address, No. 561A., regarding the establishment of a Medical College for these provinces and the countries adjoining, at Allahabad.

2. The claims of the Upper Provinces for such an institution were supported by the concurrent testimony of a great variety of authorities, and were pressed with much earnestness by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

3. In your answer of the 9th May, it was stated that, looking to the large outlay involved, "the Governor-General in Council was unable, in the present condition of the finances, to entertain His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal;" and it was suggested that endeavour might be made, by the establishment of a boarding-house at Calcutta, and scholarships, to induce the Natives of the North-Western Provinces to take advantage of the Presidency Medical College.

4. In my reply of the 25th May, it was announced that the Maharajah of Vizianagram, impressed with the importance of a Medical College in the North-Western Provinces, had offered the munificent donation of £20,000 for the establishment of such a College at Allahabad; and it was urged that the offer should be closed with, as the necessities of the country could not be met by the expedient suggested by the Supreme Government;—"the Natives of the North-Western Provinces have an unconquerable aversion to Calcutta life, and the Lieutenant-Governor feels persuaded that the kind intentions of His Excellency in Council would fail of any result if offered to the public in the shape indicated in your letter."

5. Six months have elapsed without a reply to this representation. His Honor has no hesitation in saying that the disinclination of the Natives

of these provinces to proceed for any length of time to Calcutta has not been over-estimated, nor has the corresponding dislike of the Bengalee Sub-Assistant Surgeons to settle in the North-West been overstated in the previous letter of the 28th January. Thus, on the one hand, the higher officers of the Native medical service, are, as a rule, discontented with their residence here, taking the earliest opportunity of effecting their re-transfer to Bengal, and sometimes even resigning rather than subjecting themselves to a prolonged absence; and, on the other, the population of the North-Western Provinces and adjoining countries are virtually shut out from the opportunity of attaining to the higher grades of the medical profession.

6. Sir William Muir earnestly hopes that my address of the 25th May, with advertence to the above considerations, may now receive favourable attention from His Excellency in Council. The princely donation of His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram affords a suitable opportunity. Money is provided for the building, and a considerable reserve will remain in aid of endowment; and should the scheme of local taxation now before His Excellency in Council be given effect to, the Lieutenant-Governor does not doubt that funds will be forthcoming to forward the undertaking.

An early consideration of the subject is earnestly solicited.

From A. O. HUME, ESQ., C.B., Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Dept., to SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES, No. 5343, dated Fort William, 7th December, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed to reply to your letters Nos. 561, 2276, and 686, dated respectively the 28th January, 9th May, and 28th May last, reporting an offer made by the Maharajah of Vizianagram towards the foundation of a new Medical College at Allahabad, and urging the acceptance of this offer, and that the remainder of the expense should be borne by Government.

2. I am to request, in the first place, that you will convey to the Maharajah of Vizianagram the very high sense entertained by the Governor-General in Council of his liberality, and his sincere approval of the object which the Maharajah has selected as that on which his donation should be expended. His Excellency in Council quite recognizes the desirability of rendering more largely available than at present to the community of the North-Western Provinces the services of highly-trained medical practitioners; and is willing to admit the

convenience to the public service which would accrue from increased facilities for educating Natives of the North-Western Provinces as Sub-Assistant Surgeons to do duty in those provinces.

3. But, on the other hand, His Excellency in Council cannot feel that these considerations warrant the Government of India in assuming the burden of the entire balance of the cost of the undertaking which would remain to be defrayed after the payment by the Maharajah of his proposed donation.

It is the opinion of the Governor-General in Council that the success of such an institution as this would be best secured by placing it at once on a firm and permanent basis, to make it to a great extent independent of yearly contributions from any source whatever—in fact, to start it fairly on a sufficient and liberal basis, and leave it to the exertions of those for whose benefit it is founded to continue its support.

His Excellency believes that by this means greater strength and vigour will be infused into the future management of this institution, as the governing body will feel more self-reliant, and its ultimate success will be more fully ensured.

4. The letters under reply give no indication of the details of the scheme which His Honor intends to submit, and the estimates of its cost contained in the paper accompanying his letter very greatly vary. The cost of similar institutions already existing at the presidency towns and at Lahore affords no reliable guide; but it seems probable that the circumstances of the latter are in the closest analogy with those of the proposed institution at Allahabad. A monthly sum of Rs. 4,800 was fixed in 1864 as sufficient to cover the charges of the Lahore College, not including the hospital which is connected with it; but this sum, though it has since been supplemented by an addition for the stipends of an increased number of students, has been repeatedly pronounced by the authorities of the College, and by the Local Government, to be inadequate.

5. If, as seems probable, the original outlay and annual charges which experience has proved to be necessary at Lahore, or sums of nearly equal amount, will be equally required at Allahabad, the balance to be defrayed by Government, even after the acceptance of the Maharajah's donation, would be very heavy; and the Governor-General in Council does not feel justified in pledging the Government indefinitely to the payment of an annual charge which will in any case be high, and which will probably require enlargement from time to time. It seems, therefore, to the Governor-General in Council that it would be preferable that any assistance to be given by Government should assume the shape of a donation. In this view the Governor-General in Council will be quite prepared to give as liberal a contribution, both towards the building and the endowment of the College, as the state of the finances may permit, provided that, with this assistance, the Maharajah's donation and those of others will suffice to carry out these objects, and that no further outlay, annual or otherwise, is thereby entailed upon Government, and provided, also, that all the future requirements of the College be met from local sources.

6. I am accordingly to suggest that His Honor should submit in this department a scheme for the entire institution, showing the first outlay which will be entailed altogether for buildings, apparatus, library, &c., &c., and what will be requisite to provide an endowment which will suffice to meet the entire future annual cost of the establishments, and other charges of the College, and of any institutions, such as a boarding-house, &c., to be maintained in connection with it.

7. The present Colvin Dispensary will certainly hardly suffice to provide clinical instruction for the College, and the cost of enlarging it, or of providing and maintaining a fitting substitute, should form part of the estimate.

8. In conclusion, I am to add that, although there is no objection to the education of hospital assistants forming part

several years, and possibly the duties of House Surgeon might for some time be discharged by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Colvin Dispensary. By this and similar arrangements a reduction in the full estimate would be possible (until the way were seen to future farther development) of some Rs. 1,200 a month, or say Rs. 14,000 a year.

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| The full estimate as given in para. 2 of letter above quoted, at | Rs. 77,436 |
| <i>Deduct</i> —Establishment applied for in para. 9, | Rs. 2,016 |
| Present cost of Agra Medical School, .. | 1,000 |
| Reduction in full establishment for the present, as proposed above, | 1,200 |
| | <hr/> |
| | Rs. 5,176 |
| Or annually, | Rs. 62,102 |
| Proposed immediate cost, | <hr/> Rs. 15,334 <hr/> |

Thus the annual charge to be thrown on provincial funds for some time to come would by this calculation not exceed Rs. 16,000.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot doubt that this, and even a larger expenditure, would be a most legitimate charge on the local funds of these provinces, and would be recognized as such by every intelligent man.

7. It is felt as a crying want that while every chief Administration in India possesses the means, as a domestic institution, of educating their youth for the higher branches of the medical profession, those means should be wanting in the North-Western Provinces alone, although these provinces are second only to Bengal in wealth and population. This point has, however, been so fully urged on the attention of the Supreme Government in the former correspondence on this subject, that the Lieutenant-Governor trusts it is unnecessary to enlarge upon it here.

From E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., C.S.I., Secy. to Govt. of India,
Home Dept., to SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, N.-W. PRO-
VINCES, No. 1932, dated Simla, 15th April, 1871.

SIR,—I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your
letter No.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| From N.-W. Provinces, | No. 561 A., | dated 28th January, 1870. | 1 1 4 5 A., |
| To | " | " 2276, " | 9th May, " |
| From | " | " 686, " | 25th " " |
| " | " | " 4988½ A., " | 28th Nov. " |
| To | " | " 5343, " | 7th Dec. " |
| From | " | " 129 A., " | 16th January, 1871. |
| To | " | " 1077, " | 21st Feb. " |

dated the 16th March, and, with
reference to

the previous correspondence noted on the margin, I am to
communicate the decision at which the Governor-General in
Council has arrived after mature consideration of the entire
subject.

2. His Excellency fully recognizes the merits of the plan
for the institution of a Medical College at Allahabad which His
Honor has suggested to the Government of India, and has
no doubt that it would, if put in operation, produce very
valuable results.

3. These results would, however, be almost wholly of a
local character. No advantage would accrue to the public
service generally, except so far as the demand for highly-edu-
cated medical subordinates might be somewhat more easily
met; but no serious difficulty is now felt in supplying this de-
mand, and in any case the advantage to be expected in this
direction is neither of a character nor of a degree to justify a
large fresh outlay from the Imperial funds. The main results
to be looked for are the spread of medical science and of the
knowledge of its advantages more largely among the people of
the North-Western Provinces.

4. The proposal is, therefore, in fact, one for provincial
objects, and one which should be met not merely partially, but
wholly, from the allotment for provincial medical services or
from local funds.

5. The suggestion accordingly of a considerable contribution from the Imperial funds towards the annual support of the institution is one that His Excellency in Council finds himself unable to entertain.

6. Moreover, the Governor-General in Council, as I have already been instructed to inform the Lieutenant-Governor, would view with regret the removal of the Agra School (which is doing much good work, not merely for local wants, but for the general service of Government also) from that city for the purpose of amalgamating it with the proposed institution at Allahabad, and trusts that the Lieutenant-Governor will in any case find it possible to leave it untouched in its present position.

7. His Excellency in Council greatly regrets to withhold assistance from an institution the scope of which is no doubt good, and in which the Lieutenant-Governor takes so natural and so warm an interest. Were it, however, possible to meet His Honor's wishes consistently with other demands on the Imperial exchequer, still to do so would be a distinct deviation from the financial policy which has recently been inaugurated, and which it is absolutely indispensable strictly to maintain.

From THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM MUIR, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor, N.-W. Provinces, to THE MAHARAJAH MEERZA VEZEERAM GUJPUTTY RAJ MUNEA SULTAN BAHADOOR, K.C.S.I., OF VIZIANAGRAM, No. 1952, dated Allahabad, 28th April, 1871.

MY FRIEND,—On the 23rd January I had the honour of informing you that I hoped before long to be in a position to avail myself of your Highness' promised endowment towards a Medical College at Allahabad, by making an early commencement of the building.

2. That communication was based on a despatch from the Government of India, dated the 7th December last, on which I was led to build expectations of aid from the Imperial Government towards both the building and the endowment of the College.

3. These expectations have not been fulfilled; for the Government of India now decline to contribute any assistance to the projected institution from Imperial funds.

4. This unexpected resolution leaves me no option but to forego the design; and to intimate with deep regret that I am thus debarred from availing myself of the princely assignment with which it was your Highness' intention to have endowed the College.

5. It may be possible hereafter to resuscitate the scheme on a smaller scale; in which case I doubt not you will again be found amongst its zealous promoters.

From THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM, K.C.S.I., to THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM MUIR, K.C.S.I., *Lieutenant-Governor, N.-W. Provinces, dated 18th May, 1871.*

YOUR HONOR,—With due respect, I have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Honor's very kind letter of the 28th April, intimating that your Honor was debarred from availing yourself of the assignment with which it was my intention to have endowed the College, in consequence of the Government of India declining to contribute any assistance to the projected Medical College at Allahabad from Imperial Funds. I regret very much that your Honor is obliged to forego the noble design of establishing a Medical School worthy of the North-Western Provinces at the present time, and should your Honor at some future period see fit to revive the scheme, I will certainly be most happy to aid your Honor in so doing.

With feelings of sincere attachment, and with due respect, allow me to subscribe myself.

APPENDIX.

From A. CHRISTISON, Esq., M.D., to C. GIRDLESTONE, Esq., C.S., *Offg. Private Secy. to the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor, N.-W. Provinces, dated Ghazecpore, 16th July, 1868.*

MR DEAR SIR,—In reply to your note of 8th July, I beg to submit the following observations for His Honor's consideration.

I have often regretted to see how little way the knowledge of European medicine has made in the North-West Provinces. This knowledge has, I believe, made good progress in Bengal, owing to the number of young men who, having studied at the Medical College, have entered into practice in the cities of Bengal on their own account, and in preference to Government employ.

It is fair to conclude that if a Medical College were established for the North-West Provinces, and men were educated with the view of following out their profession independently, relying only on their own exertions,

It seems to me, however, that we cannot too strongly insist upon raising the standard of the Vernacular classes. These students should, when qualified, fill a position corresponding to the general practitioner in England, and thus distribute the advantages of European science to every large village or community in the land. The want of manuals for the use of medical students in the language of the country is at present a great hindrance to progress; but this difficulty may be overcome provide the Government are prepared to extend their accustomed generosity to those who would undertake to write good practical works on the various branches of Medicine and Surgery. Students acquainted with English must be comparatively few in number for many years to come, and would naturally hold a superior position in the medical world, corresponding to the consulting surgeon or physician of our large towns. In a practical point of view, I must confess that in the present state of India the practitioner, with less pretensions, if educated in the language of the country up to the standard required by the Royal College of Surgeons, is likely to be the more useful man of the two.

Some such scheme as the following, therefore, would appear to me worthy of consideration.

I would by all means establish a Medical College at Agra. At the head of it I think a Principal might be appointed who should be an officer in the service of Government, and well acquainted with the Vernacular. One of his principal duties should be to examine the Vernacular classes once a week. He should be the absolute head of the establishment, being able to remove those under him from office if he finds they are not up to their work. His pay might be Rs. 1,000 a month from the College, in addition to his Government pay, and house rent-free. It would be necessary for him to hold a hospital appointment so as to keep himself up to his work, and he should be allowed consultative, but no private, practice.

I would have him assisted by a—

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----|------------------|
| Native Professor of Surgery, on | ... | ... | Rs. 300 a month. |
| Ditto | Medicine and Midwifery, | ... | „ 300 „ |
| Ditto | Chemistry and Forensic Medicine, | „ | 300 „ |
| Ditto | Materia Medica and Botany, | ... | „ 300 „ |
| Ditto | Anatomy, | ... | „ 300 „ |
| Ditto | do. Assistant, | ... | „ 150 „ |

You could secure the services of good men on salaries of this kind, but some provision should be made to oblige them to retire after a period of say fifteen years. The Principal would be able to judge of their powers and the effort they made to teach by the condition of their classes. If not satisfactory, and not improved after warning, the inefficient teacher must make room for better men.

As to the English-class students, I think the more of them sent to Calcutta the better. In our large Metropolitan school they will have advantages which

they cannot possibly gain in any other establishment in this presidency, unless the Government are prepared to create a staff of officers and hospitals in other localities corresponding to that of the Medical College; at any rate the last two years of English-class students' life should be spent in Calcutta.

I see no objection to making use of the above detailed establishment for the primary education of the English Class. Many of the graduates of the Medical College can speak and write English as well as their own language. Nevertheless, I conceive this should only be a temporary measure. If students of the North-West are prepared for offices of the kind by all means let them fill them: I mean, the North-West appointments should be kept for their own men. I have no doubt at all, with opportunities of this description open to them, they would very soon be found, and, if so, they would probably be the proper persons to instruct their own countrymen. I would have the Principal exercise the same supervision over the English as over the Vernacular classes.

It seems to me very necessary, when practicable (and no small expense should be spared), to have the final examinations of the students conducted by medical men unconnected with the College; the examining body being thus to some extent superior to the Principal, and if possible the examiners should have been accustomed to teach themselves.

The great difficulty I see in this plan is as regards Chemistry. It would, I fancy, be difficult to procure a Native Professor of this subject. If there is no Chemical Examiner to Government at Agra, the Principal might be a man selected for his knowledge in this branch of science, and he could then lecture on it himself.

It would seem to me the teachers of the English Class, in addition to their pay, should, as in England, receive a fee from each student. The amount would be small, but dependent on the popularity, or rather the efficiency, of the institution.

I have not entered on a consideration of Dr. Playfair's scheme, because, as Dr. Planck observes, he seems to have raised insuperable objections against it himself.

Should the Government entertain the principles of the above plan, I shall only be too glad to enter further into particulars. It would be a waste of my time and yours to write more under existing circumstances.

Memorandum by A. J. PAYNE, Esq., M.D., dated the 17th July, 1868.

I CONCLUDE from the office note I have received, that the question now under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration is, whether it is desirable that there be such extension of the Agra Medical School as to give it the status of a College (in affiliation probably with the Calcutta University), and

2. The manuscript under review has passed through the hands of perhaps the best qualified Moulvie in this part of India to give an opinion on the subject, Moulvie Zulfikar Ali. He considers the treatise unexceptionable, and particularly notices with approval the new examples, of the exceptability of which with native scholars I myself was doubtful, and perhaps the more so as they are in part due to my own suggestion. The style and precision of the book receive his praise also, and the allusions which occur to western systems have interested him, though he is not an English scholar. All that I add to the above is that I think an introduction is needed for beginners, and this can be easily supplied by the author. The book may then be gradually brought on the course of our best Tahsili and Normal Schools. I recommend a reward of Rs. 500 with purchase of such copies as may be wanted for use of the Department.

From F. HENVEY, ESQ., Offg. Junior Secy. to Govt., N.-W. Provinces, to M. KEMPSON, ESQ., M. A., Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. Provinces, No. 941A., dated Camp Jhoosie, the 4th March, 1871.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Docket No. 1877, dated the 23rd February last, with which you submit a memorandum on the book “Mobadi-ul-Hikmat” by Moulvie Nasir Ahmad of Goruckpore.

2. In reply, I am to say, that the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in your estimate of the work as likely to be an useful elementary treatise in a branch which much stood in need of such an addition to our educational literature. The style appears simple and appropriate, and the reward of Rs. 500 does not appear more than adequate to the merits of the author.

3. I am to observe that this work, for the composition of which a fair knowledge of the English language and a thorough acquaintance with Persian and Arabic were indispensable, illustrates the object which the Lieutenant-Governor has been endeavouring in the correspondence with the Calcutta Uni-

versity to secure by advocating the relaxation of the English standard for oriental honors. Evidently a most useful class of authors may be looked for, who, without aspiring to the B. A. standard, may yet possess a knowledge of English sufficient to enlighten their ideas and enrich their power of illustration, and who at the same time have achieved a mastery over oriental literature, which the requirement of a higher standard in English or science might have rendered impossible. Nasir Ahmad is the type of a scholar so educated, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers it as one of the most important objects of the Educational Department to rear up a class of writers, such as the author of the "Brides' Mirror" and "Logic for beginners."

4. A reward of Rs. 500 is sanctioned, and you are authorized to purchase such copies of the treatise as may be wanted for the use of the Educational Department.

5. The work is herewith returned.

*Memorandum by C. J. LYALL, ESQ., on an Urdu work,
entitled TILISMI-AKHLAK.*

THE story of this book is simple, but not unpleasing. A certain king Adil Shah, who is the oriental ideal of what a monarch should be, reigns in Adlabad; one day he is visited by a fakir named Arif Shah, whom he treats with due respect, and seats by himself at a great public durbar. Filled with a sense of his own dignity and justice, Adil Shah asks the devotee if he knows of any country as well governed as his. The fakir, after some demur, asks the king if he knows of the country where the "mirror of truth" is; and then departs. The king, disturbed by this speech, sends out four envoys to seek for the mirror of truth; their names are *Infidel* (دھرتی) *Worldly-minded* (دنیا پسند) *Philosopher* (فیلسوف) and *Honest* (دیندار). The success with which they meet may be gathered from their names; the first joins a band of brigands and outlaws; the second takes up his abode in the

This I find is taken from Omarkhaygam's quatrains, and occurs on page 173 (349) of the Paris edition of 1867, where, however, it is given in a decidedly incorrect form as regards the 1st and 3rd lines. The reading in the "Tilismi" is very much better.

The second is better.

ای آمدہ گریان تو و خندان ہمہ کس روز آمدن تو گشتہ شادان ہمہ کس
امروز چنان باش کہ فردا چو روی خندروی ان تو برون و گریان ہمہ کس

This is probably also a quotation ; but I have not been able to find it in either the Paris edition of Khaygam, or in a manuscript of the quatrains of which I made a collation while at Boolundshuhur.

From C. A. ELLIOTT, Esq., Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. Provinces, to M. KEMPSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. Provinces, No. 1330A., dated Allahabad, 24th March, 1871.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the docket from your office No. 1919, dated the 27th February, submitting an Urdu book entitled "Tilismi-Akhlak" by Abdul Hakim of Meerut, together with a memorandum on the same.

2. In reply I am desired to state, that the work has been reviewed by Mr. C. J. Lyall, whose account of it will be published in the Selections from the Records of this Government.

3. The tale seems suitable by its allegorical form to attract native readers, and the lessons imparted are excellent. The composition also appears to be elegant and appropriate.

4. A prize of Rs. 200 may be given to the author, and if the book is suitably printed and sold at a reasonable price, two hundred copies may be purchased.

5. I am to add that the reward above sanctioned should be disbursed before the end of the current financial year.

6. The book is herewith returned.

Art. XIV.

ALLAHABAD PUBLIC MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

Report by CAPT. CHAS. A. DODD, Offg. Secy. to Govt. Museum and Library Committee, Allahabad (No. 3), dated Allahabad, 15th April, 1871.

SIR,—I am desired by the Committee of the Allahabad Public Museum and Library to submit the following account of that institution for the year ending the 31st March, 1871.

2. In the Report for 1869-70, the Committee expressed their disappointment at the absence of a suitable building for the custody of the books and other articles of interest entrusted to their care. Soon after the submission of last year's report, a special meeting of the Committee was called to consider the advisability of removing the Library and Museum to the rooms which had recently been vacated by Dr. Walker, and which formed part of the house occupied by the Curator's Dépôt. This proposal, although it involved the payment of a monthly rent of Rs. 75, met with the approval of the Committee, and the frequent resort of visitors to the institution, and the comfort with which the public are now able to consult the several works it contains, have proved the desirability of the change.

3. During the year under review, the Committee have received the following contributions of articles for the Museum, for which they beg to tender their best thanks:—

I.—From J. C. Robertson, Esq.,—Two marble images found in the Allahabad District.

II.—From H. G. Cowie, Esq.,—A dagger of an ancient and curious device.

III.—From W. Oldham, Esq.,—A specimen of copper Indo-Scythian coin of Kadphises, one of a large number found

at Fyzabad in 1864-65. Also six specimens of sculpture found at Aonrechar, near Sydpore, in the Ghazee-pore District, and illustrated at page 37 of Mr. Oldham's Memoir.

IV.—From Revd. J. J. Walsh,—A fish with remarkable points, caught at the Mediterranean entrance of the Suez Canal.

V.—A valuable collection, as noted below, contributed under the orders of Government by the Principal of the Queen's College, Benares:—

- (a) A collection of minerals (arranged by Tenant).
- (b) Ditto ditto (arranged according to Philip's Introduction).
- (c) A collection of geological specimens.
- (d) Hexter's cabinet of objects.
- (e) A collection of copper coins of Kanishka and Havi-shka.
- (f) Ditto of conchological specimens.
- (g) Ditto of medallions.
- (h) Ditto of copper medallions.
- (i) Ditto of casts from the antique.

VI.—From the Chief Engineer's Office,—A life-size portrait of General Boileau, R.E.

VII.—The Committee have also purchased from Mr. De Souza, of this station, a model of a bridge-of-boats, with hydraulic pump attached.

4. In addition to the above, the Committee have to acknowledge the presentations to the Library of books from the following gentlemen and from Government:—

I.—From Dr. J. Richardson,—13 volumes.

II.—From W. Duthoit, Esq.,—9 volumes.

III.—From E. T. Atkinson, Esq.,—11 volumes.

IV.—From the Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I.,—3 volumes.

V.—From A. M. Zeller, Esq.,—28 volumes.

VI.—From Proprietor, *Delhi Gazette Press*,—A copy of *Delhi Gazette* for 1870.

It is also worth while to remember that in the north of China cold is so excessive that Hindústānis will not be able to bear its severity. The undertaking should begin with the hot season.

C. EDUCATIONAL.

The *Shola-i-Tar* of the 4th January alludes to the liberal donation made by the Maharajah of Vizianagram to the proposed College at Allahabad, and the thanks of the Government, North-Western Provinces, to him for his munificence.

The *Mufid-ul-Anam* of the 13th January advocates the education of all classes of the people, and ascribes the inferiority of Hindústāni workmen and mechanics to those of England to their ignorance.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 10th January, alluding to a statement in the *Najam-ul-Akhbar* that it was the intention of the Inspector, 1st Circle, Department Public Instruction, not to allow students of the lowest class to come up before him for examination, disapproves of the plan, and remarks upon the pleasure and encouragement it gives children to be examined by an Inspector.

This is a curious counter to the complaints sometimes made about the supposed hardships incurred by the boys who come for examination.

The *Nasim-i-Jounpore* of the 8th February, quoting the *Mufid-ul-Anam*, objects to the policy of Government in directing the people of India to give up their old customs and rules and adopt new ones, among which he mentions the education of females.

The *Allypore Institute Gazette* of the 11th February publishes in detail an account of the opening of the new school-house at Allypore by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces. The addresses read by Mr. Chase, the Magistrate and Collector, Rajah Jai Kishen Dass, and Sir William Muir, are given at full length. His Honor thanked all who had assisted in the erection of the building,

expressed a hope that the school will send up students who will gain honors at the University, and impressed upon the school-boys the necessity of private study after leaving school. In connection with the Halqabandi schools, His Honor drew attention to the incorrect views expressed in regard to them by Saiyid Ahmad Khan, C. S. I., in his *brochure* on educational progress in India, written and published in England. The Saiyid speaks of having visited a village school-house, and found a cow tied up in it, whence he draws disparaging conclusions regarding the education imparted in these Provinces. His Honor pointed out the injustice of these remarks by testifying to the progress these schools have made.

The *Rehilland Akhbar* of the 12th February ascribes the various diseases, fever, small-pox, &c., which so commonly prevail among the lower orders of people, to their ignorance.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 28th February comments upon the proposal of the Government of India to withdraw State support from the Government Colleges in Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor and the Director of Public Instruction are stated to be opposed to the measure. The movement is said to have been started by the *Friend of India* and the Missionaries, on the foundation of the Educational Despatch of 1854, the purport whereof is interpreted to be that all possible encouragement should be given to instruct the people in their own vernacular, and that pecuniary aid be rendered to schools on the grant-in-aid principle. The writer condemns the *Friend's* opinion, and thinks it to be biased and intended to favour the Missionary Colleges at the expense of the Government Colleges. The originators of the movement are stated to be influenced by jealous feelings; they would not see Bengalees rise to preferments under the Government and compete for the Civil Service. The writer thinks that the instruction imparted by Missionary Colleges cannot be compared to that given by Government, and that the system of education will entirely break down if left in the hands of the Missionaries. He concludes by

saying that the people of India have gained two great benefits from the English rule, *viz.*, peace and the spread of western civilization. The former of these owes its origin chiefly to the latter, and decline and decay will therefore be a sure result of the proposed abolition of the Government Colleges. The writer confirms his position by quoting a remark of the *Hindoo Patriot*, which runs thus :—"The ensuing of a deficit for a few years, increased taxation, reduction of expenses in the Public Works Department, and other rigorous measures, are not likely to be as baneful as the closing of Government Colleges."

The *Jalwa-i-Tur* of the 7th March has an article on female education in India. The writer thinks it a mistake to suppose that Indian women will make a bad use of the freedom which education will give them. He is of opinion that vicious inclinations, which now lurk in their hearts, will be checked by the acquisition of knowledge and the finer feelings called into play.

He goes on to support the cause of female education by stating that educated youths who are brought up at Government Colleges are not likely to be satisfied with the company of ignorant partners, and thinks it an error to suppose that western civilization will lead Indian youths to imitate the European fashions of dress, or adopt the practice of carrying their ladies along with them in carriages through the public streets, or of dancing with their friends.

N. B.—The above is probably written by way of contradicting the statements made in a communication on the subject of female education, which appeared in the issue of the *Allypore Institute Gazette*, dated 25th February.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 10th March, in connection with the question of the recent reductions, notices the unwillingness of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to lessen the State expenditure on account of education in Bengal. It is added that while Government thinks it necessary to carry

out the reduction system, some Government *employés*, following suit, think that a slight diminution in their work would be no less so. This assertion is made with reference to the silly remark of a Sub-Deputy Inspector of Etawah, who is stated to be averse to the plan of collecting small boys for examination by the Inspector on the fanciful probability of their being carried away by wolves. In the writer's opinion, the Sub-Deputy Inspector's remark is only a proof of his unfitness for his post.

The *Benares Akhbar* of the 17th March alludes to the dissatisfaction said to have been caused among the people by the news that an increase was to take place in the rate of schooling fees. The writer also states that it is given out that the expenses of the Educational Department, North-Western Provinces, are to be limited to a lakh of rupees.

The *Jalwa-i-Tār* of the 21st February bestows commendation on the *Mirat-ul-Arus* (the Bride's Mirror), a prize book by Moulavi Nazir Ahmed, as a model of plain, eloquent, and idiomatic Oordoo style, and a work which, by the moral instruction and didactic pieces interspersed through it, as also by the examples it sets forth in the opposite characters of the two sisters, the heroines of the tale, supplies a want, and is well suited for female readers.

The *Nadaba-i-Sikandri* of the 28th March quotes the *Pioneer* to the effect that the Maharajah of Jaipore has established 294 schools in his State, giving education to about 8,000 pupils. This fact is adduced as a proof that the Maharajah has liberal and enlightened views, and that he takes great interest in the well-being of his subjects.

The *Jalwa-i-Tār* of 7th April praises in high terms the manual skill of the inmates of the Alexandra Girls' Institution at Poona. The proceeds from sales of the articles made, together with a small sum received as prizes for things exhibited, are stated to come up to Rs. 25,000.

The same paper quotes a remark of the *Friend of India* with reference to a communication from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, enquiring what measures have been taken for the improvement of Arts and Sciences, and at what cost, since the assumption of the direct sway of India by Her Majesty. The *Friend* answers, "in the North-Western Provinces Sir William Muir has established a system of rewards for literary performances, and money has been thrown away in the patronage of a few native newspapers; beyond that, what has been achieved?"

The *Jalwa-i-Tîr* observes that by the above remark the editor means to infer that both of these measures of the Government, North-Western Provinces, have been without useful result, and finds fault with him for his limited appreciation of all that has been and is being done to advance the cause of education.

The establishment of Colleges, the grant of scholarships, the delivery of lectures and speeches in public Durbars, the right conceded to graduates of receiving a chair at Durbars, the encouragements given to travel to Europe and to compete for the Civil Service Examination, &c., are cited as so many brilliant proofs of the liberal policy which is pursued.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of the same date, in an article headed "The Public Weal," upholds and eulogizes the present educational policy of the Government. The editor does not support the opinion which would throw the burden of popular education on the people, who, he remarks, unlike the people of Europe, have little or no natural taste for it, and in consequence grudge all expense that is incurred on its account. He thinks, therefore, that Government should continue its liberality.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* of the 6th April refers to the meeting of the Local Educational Committee of Saharunpore at the Government Zillah School on the 25th of March last. Two resolutions are stated to have been arrived at, viz., (1) that in

every Tehseel a Committee be held monthly, with the object of promoting the cause of education ; (2) that a monthly sum of Rs. 50 be assigned by the Municipal Committee for local scholarships to the Zillah School.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 9th April notes the grant of Rs. 100 sanctioned by the Government, North-Western Provinces, in aid of the female schools at Moradabad.

The meeting of the Local Educational Committee, held at this place on the 23rd March to discuss points connected with female education, is also noticed. At this meeting it was resolved that two Normal Schools, one for Hindoo and the other for Mahomedan women, be established and placed under the charge of Mistresses of each of the two religions, the services of the Christian Mistress being dispensed with. The question as to the distribution of the new Government grant of Rs. 100 was also decided at this meeting.

The *Muir Gazette* of the 10th April congratulates the Indian public on the expected change in the system of public education which the Supreme Government has in contemplation, viz., to have instruction in the higher branches of European learning imparted through the medium of translations into the vernacular ; the study of English being optional, and not insisted upon as necessary for the attainment of University distinctions.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of the 14th April, in alluding to the grant of Rs. 500 by the Government, North-Western Provinces, to Pundit Ram Jasan, of the Benares College, as a reward for the compilation of a Hindi Female Series, praises Sir William Muir as a great patron of learning and learned men, and the only Lieutenant-Governor since Mr. Thomason who has taken a cordial interest in promoting education.

The *Mufid-i-Am* of the 15th April alludes to the treatise published by Saiyid Ahmad Khan in England, in which he condemns the existing educational policy of Government with one or two exceptions ; e. g., the propriety of the conferment of University degrees for oriental scholarship only. The

editor disputes the Saiyid's statements as erroneous and unsound, and refers him to the remarkable progress education has made of late years. The willingness with which the people of India have come forward to contribute so liberally in aid of the proposed University at Allahabad is adduced as a strong proof that the benefits of the system of education now obtaining are well appreciated by the natives.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of the 21st April, in praising the educational policy of Government as one which confers the greatest good on the people, contrasts the progress made in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab with that in Bengal.

The writer begins with stating that, unlike the North-Western Provinces, no such system as *halqabandi* obtains in Bengal, and that therefore the benefits of education are there not extended to the masses. He then quotes from the *Shams-ul-Akhbar* of the 15th April the opinion of the *Friend of India* on the subject, in which opinion he concurs. The drift of this is that, though a vast sum of money is spent in Bengal in the maintenance of colleges and schools, yet, unlike the North-Western Provinces, Bombay, Madras, Nagpore, Oudh, Mysore, Burmah, and the Punjab, in all which places plans of one kind or another have been adopted for extending the benefits of education to the mass of the population, the advantages of public instruction are in the main confined to the upper classes of the people at the expense of the lower. The writer advocates the cause of the masses, who, he observes, have a right to a share in education, which has been hitherto confined exclusively to the zemindars, who, having themselves reaped the fruits of education gratis, and thereby risen to wealth and influence, have conspired to exclude their ryots from its benefits.

He thinks it great injustice that the bulk of the people should thus be left grovelling in darkness, but expresses a hope that this state of things will in course of time be put to rights, as the Calcutta University authorities have announced

their determination to secure for the lower classes sufficient training to enable them at least to read and write their own vernacular. They remark that out of the two crores and a half of children in India, but five lakhs receive instruction in schools ; and, as Mr. Howell has observed, it is the duty of every ruling power so far to exert itself in the enlightenment of its subjects, as to enable them to appreciate the benefits of a liberal education. It follows, therefore, that Government is under a positive obligation to provide means of primary education for all the children under its sway. The article concludes with Mr. Howell's remark, that while in England the cost of educating fifteen lakhs of pupils is one crore of rupees, the same number is in France taught for half the amount, while but twenty lakhs will suffice in India for imparting to that number of boys and girls rudimentary instruction in their vernacular.

The *Matta-i-Nir* of the 25th April notices the opening by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, on the 20th idem, of the Zillah School, Cawnpore, erected out of the proceeds of the bequest of Pandit Amar Nath, supplemented by a liberal grant from Government. The foundation-stone of the building was laid by His Honor in February, 1869.

The *Allypurr Institute Gazette* of the 29th April quotes the following from the correspondence of the *Pioneer*, with reference to the annual examination of the Female Normal School, Benares :—

“ It is a matter of great satisfaction to observe that girls of the North-Western Provinces have imbibed a desire to learn something. The answers given by the pupils were satisfactory, which testifies to a progress more rapid than was expected from them, and reflects credit upon the skilful management of the Head Mistress, Tulsí Kunwar, and the able superintendence of the Lady Inspectress. This is the first time that the pupils have been required to undergo a written examination.”

As the questions were set by myself, I take the opportunity here of testifying to the substantial truth of this comment.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 4th May reviews the proceedings of a meeting of the Debating Society of Meerut, held on the 30th of May, in which two important resolutions were arrived at, viz., the establishment of a special school for the training of infants with the aid of the new monthly subscriptions raised by the Society, and the erection of a building for the Society, for which Rs. 1,131 were subscribed by the members, while more money is being raised.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 10th May, quoting from a Bengali newspaper the statement that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has issued orders to the Director of Public Instruction to submit proposals for a graded system of salaries for the subordinate officers under his control, expresses a hope that the Director of Public Instruction of the North-Western Provinces will also introduce the system in his Department.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 18th May refers to the address delivered by Miss Mary Carpenter to the East India Association, London, on the subject of the limited progress of female education in India. Her views were seconded by Baboo Keshab Chundra Soin, of the Brahmo-Samaj, Calcutta, who was one of the assembly, and who entreated the lady to procure able school-mistresses for India.

The same paper, in reviewing the proposals submitted by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, to the effect that the scale of tuition fees in Government colleges and schools be doubled, and scholarships withdrawn in all cases where the Government may see no sufficient need for such an aid, censures the policy of such a measure, and condemns all niggard schemes or illiberal views which interfere with the advancement of learning. Education and Government, maintains the writer, are connected one with the other; and no expense that is incurred in promoting the prospects of the former can be pronounced to be a burden on the latter.

Accordingly, instead of regarding scholarships as an unnecessary burden on the State, it would be more in unison with justice to enlarge their scale where they are not a sufficient support for students, it being a fact, confirmed by everyday experience, that in educational institutions, where scholars receive scholarships of sufficient amount, they study at their ease and attain to perfection in arts and sciences, of which fact England itself offers a striking example.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* of the same date, noticing the introduction of the increased scale of pay for halqabandi school teachers, which had received the sanction of the Government, North-Western Provinces, in 1868, congratulates the teachers on the prospects now hold out to them, and calls upon them to rouse their slumbering energies and benefit by the arrangement.

But while noting the brilliant prospects opened forth to halqabandi schools, the editor regrets to learn that under the new postal rules they are debarred the privilege of a communication free of postage through the district dâk. The postal charges of such communication are to be paid out of the School Fund Cess of the district, and this encroachment on the Educational Cess is sure to result in the reduction of the number of halqabandi schools in districts where the income from this source now leaves no surplus above the expenditure.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 21st May notices the establishment of a club at Agra by the united efforts of sixteen students of the Government College at that place. A meeting was held on the 7th May, in which speeches in English and vernacular were read. The club promises well.

That those low in social rank as well as the great should thus exert themselves in the cause of civilization and enlightenment, says the editor, is due to the active interest the Government, North-Western Provinces, takes in the amelioration and improvement of the people.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of the 26th May, in alluding to the conferment by His Excellency the Viceroy of the title of Khan on Moulavie Zia-ud-din, Assistant Professor of Arabic, Delhi College, in acknowledgment both of his abilities as a linguist and his literary services to the Educational Department, holds up the incident as a proof of His Excellency's appreciation of learned men, but points out the inappropriateness of the title selected, for two reasons: (1) because it wants the force of a title, being an adjunct commonly attached to names of persons; (2) because it ill-suits learned men. The editor would prefer some such epithet as *Afzal-ul-Allama* or *Afzal ul-I'uzala*.

The *Benares Akhbar* of the 9th June notices with pleasure the conferment by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of "Companion of the Star of India" on Babu Shiva Prasad, Inspector, 3rd Circle, Department of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces.

The editor speaks in high terms of the Babu and his exertions in the cause of education.

The *Naiyir-i-Akhbar* of the 23rd June reports that the Sanscrit school established at Banda last year by the educated natives of the city is now in a flourishing condition, and, by imparting instruction of a high order, has attracted a large number of students. The District authorities are said to take great interest in the school.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 2nd July is informed that Moulavie Mahomed Ibrahim Ali, a gentleman of Bichraon, has made a donation of Rs. 1,000 in aid of the proposed College at Allahabad. The Moulavie is spoken of as foremost among the Musalmans of Rohilkhund in acts of charity and benevolence, as Maharajah Pratap Singh of Tajpore is among the Hindús.

The *Allypore Institute Gazette* of the 8th July has a long article, in which the editor discusses the prejudices of the people of India against female education. He begins by saying that though people of discernment set down the

prejudices and pertinacious adherence to ancestral customs, for which the natives of India are so famous among all civilized nations, to their folly and wrong-headedness, and as an evidence of barbarism and want of culture, in his opinion it is unjust to consider the Hindús as hopelessly prejudiced, or every old custom of theirs as an evidence of folly. The fact is, that this pertinacity and prejudice had a praiseworthy origin; it began in the days when India was overrun by a foreign race, and stood in danger of having its natural integrity torn in sunder by the efforts of an alien religion to impose itself upon the people. In those times it was necessary for the purity and stability of Hindú religion that its adherents should draw round themselves a hard and fast line of ordinances and strict observances. Were it not so, we should have to think that the natives of India were always foolish and prejudiced by nature; whereas everything proves the contrary, that in ancient times they surpassed all other nations of the world in culture and civilization. Their present state must, therefore, be referred to the ruinous effect of the contest for supremacy, which has raged for the last six hundred years. This prejudice, therefore, was good in its time, and has only now become evil because it has been carried too far after the necessity for it has passed away.

It is wrong, then, to say that all prejudice and attachment to antiquity is folly. Some prejudices have their justification in circumstances, and others are rather the mature result of experience, which, after careful testing and proof of their advantage, have been adopted as established rules. Our prejudiced and unenlightened countrymen may sometimes even find cause to laugh at their civilized and cultivated brethren. This is instanced in the movement for the education of women, to which the former were opposed, while the latter boldly entered upon it; and in the ardour of the pursuit neglected all caution as to the rules of female seclusion and the dangers of permitting women to mix in strange society. They set to work with a will, and began to instruct

their women in a manner which no prudent Hindustani could approve, and which was moreover not asked for by Government itself; and the result has been that all the labour and encouragement of Government have been thrown away. The unwise system of instruction to which we allude is that which has for some time past been prevalent in Calcutta: we mean that of admitting English ladies into the zenanas to teach the women of the house.

The case of the conversion to Christianity of the Hindû widow, which is now notorious throughout the whole of India, has wrought more evil than can well be told, and furnishes a convincing proof to the opponents of education of the danger which they declared to exist. Reformers have been discouraged, the liberal efforts of the Government checked, and prejudice and obstinacy confirmed.

All this is the result of the hasty action of our unfortunate friends. Had they consulted with those who preached caution, and endeavoured to mature some safe scheme of education—had they not set down this prejudice, as they have set down other prejudices, to want of sense and stupid adherence to old customs—female education would have prospered in our land, and the family of a respectable man would have been saved from shame.

One of the first results of the event was the adoption by the *Jalsa-i-Tahzib* of Lucknow of a resolution that no Christian lady should ever be admitted into the house of any of its members.

Let the reformers then be warned in time, and not set down to prejudice and folly all the restraints and regulations which the wisdom of their ancestors has provided for the security of the honour of their families. We wish our women to be educated; but if education means letting them loose to mix with whom they please—if it means that as they advance in learning they shall deteriorate in morals—if it means the loss of our honour and the invasion of the privacy of our homes—we prefer our honour to the education of our

women, even though we may be called obstinate, and prejudiced, and wrong-headed.

The *Shola-i-Tar* of the 26th July makes the following remark in reviewing the case of conversion to Christianity of the Bengali widow on which this article has been evidently built up:—"It is a great mistake that an incident, which happened by a mere chance, should so far prejudice the Babús against the Christian Missionaries as to induce them to reject their invaluable aid in the education of their women. Of a truth, the ladies of the Missionaries are doing much in the cause of female education. In Delhi, for instance, some four or five of them are exerting their utmost, and their endeavours are likely to be crowned with success, and to produce very good results. A good house is being built for their residence, which will cost some 15,000 or 16,000 rupees, out of which 3,000 have been paid by the Maharajah of Patyala. It is strange that while in one place such attention is paid by the natives of India to the accommodation of Christian ladies, in another they should be treated with so much unkindness that people should think of refusing them admittance into their houses."

THE QUESTION OF WITHDRAWAL OF STATE AID FROM HIGHER EDUCATION.

A correspondent of the *Agra Akhbar* of the 10th July, writing from Benares, wonders what Government means by contemplating the withdrawal of its aid from higher education. He asks if by that course it hopes that, though at first such education may suffer a decline, yet the people will in the end be compelled by necessity to revive it at their own expense, and gradually carry the system to perfection; and points out what little chance there is of such an anticipation being realized. He then asks whether the expenses incurred by Government on education are defrayed out of the Indian revenues or are paid by the Crown; and argues that, since the latter is not the case, there is no reason why the charges under this head should be deemed an unnecessary burden

on the State, while useless extravagances should be suffered to exist in other departments, *e. g.*, the Public Works Department.

Another article in the same paper alludes with regret to the rumour that reductions are impending in the Educational Department, North-Western Provinces, the Financial Department having ordered retrenchments in the establishments.

The chief fault found with this Department is that it provides lodgings for some of the officers belonging to it. The Local Government, it is said, has brought to the notice of the Government of India the fact that Inspectors, Professors, and other officers are leaving the Department in great numbers, and proposes not to fill up the posts thus vacated, and thereby leave the Department to work its own fall, and gradually come to an end. If this report is authentic, says the editor, the proposed College at Allahabad should be all the more welcomed.

The same paper of the 20th August is sorry to hear that, under the orders of the Government of India, State aid is about to be withdrawn from the Canning College, Lucknow. How little prospect there is of the College keeping up its present status when its maintenance is left wholly to local resources need scarcely be mentioned. The remarkable progress it has made during the short time it has been in existence is a rare fact, and the editor regrets that its prospects should be blighted. "The grief of the impending downfall of education in Bengal," he remarks, "was still fresh in our memory when evil rumours were heard about the Colleges in the North-Western Provinces; and now education in Oudh is likewise to be made short work of."

The *Nur-ul-Absâr* of the 29th August has a long leader on the question under notice, the substance of which is as follows :—

Government has now resolved to make the people pay for their education themselves; and this not from any want of

appreciation of the benefits of enlightenment, but simply because the Imperial Treasury cannot meet the demands made upon it. In accordance with this resolution, the educational cess has been incorporated with the land-revenue in the North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, and the Bombay Presidency. But in Bengal the objection had to be met, that the land revenue was already permanently settled, and the Lieutenant-Governor supported the zemindars in their opposition to further taxation. The Secretary of State, however, has now finally disposed of this question in his late famous despatch. He rules that a tax levied by local rates, for local purposes of improvement, upon the property of all persons liable to the tax, is not an enhancement of land revenue, and therefore not a violation of the permanent settlement. It would not become us to impugn the judgment of our rulers in this decision, but we may profit by the liberty of speech and discussion accorded to us by the British Government to consider it, at any rate, as a matter of logic and scholastic argument. It appears to us, then, that His Grace has failed to refute this objection to the levy of the tax, that when the Government in 1793 fixed the land revenue in perpetuity, it did so with the same intention as that with which this revenue had been assessed from time to time by the native rulers. But these rulers appropriated this revenue to whatever purpose in their opinion was required by the needs of the State. Whatever was required for the welfare of their subjects they defrayed from this source and from no other. It is granted that they did not contemplate such expenses as roads and education ; but that does not alter the question. Our Government, more enlightened, considers these as necessary to the welfare of its subjects ; and so would the Native Governments had they also reached the same pitch of civilization, and, so considering, would have defrayed these expenses from the assessment, *i. e.*, the demand which in 1793 the English fixed in perpetuity.

Setting aside these arguments, which are now overborne by the authoritative decision of our rulers, who have resolved

to enforce the road and school cess in Bengal as in other parts of India, let us consider whether it is expedient for Government to withdraw its aid from popular education. No doubt it would be a great advantage if the people of India could be roused from their listlessness and made to understand that they must rely upon their own exertions and energy for their enlightenment and civilization. Government has been educating its subjects for the last seventy or eighty years, and it might well be thought that this was long enough to show whether they are now able to walk by themselves. Notwithstanding this, and in spite of the success achieved by several natives of Bengal, no sufficient general enlightenment has been brought about; what we have is merely external and accidental. Still, when we want clothes, we get them from English manufacturers; when we travel, we surrender ourselves hopelessly to English engineers; when we fall ill, we use English medicines. All the adornments and luxuries of life we obtain from England. In very truth, if God had not given us the earth to till, we should have to fetch the food we eat from England. Dependent as we are for everything upon the arts and manufactures of foreign lands,—and skill in such arts and manufactures is the result of the higher education,—can it be said that the time has yet arrived when Government can with safety leave us to educate ourselves?

In closing the question of withdrawal of State support to higher education, I may quote the following extract from the *Huma-i-Panjab* :—

“It is an unquestionable fact that, if the policy contemplated by Lord Mayo is carried out, the light of learning, which has begun to dawn upon India, will altogether vanish, and the darkness which once covered it will resume its reign. All hope that poverty and ignorance may be brought to an end will pass away, and the labours of years in the direction of enlightenment will be given to the winds. The admirable training, which has enabled natives of India to compete

with Europeans, even upon the latter's ground, which has taken them to England and brought them face to face with the stir of western thought in its very focus, will be put away utterly out of mind, and cease as if it had never been."

The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* of the 13th July notices the establishment at Benares, under the auspices of Mr. Forbes, the Officiating Commissioner, of a ragged school. The inauguration ceremony of the institution was presided over by Mr. Forbes in person, and the Maharajah of Benares, Babu Shiva Pershad, C.S.I., Inspector, Department Public Instruction, and other native gentlemen, were present on the occasion. The number of boys was about sixty. The school is the first of its kind in India. The expenses of its maintenance will be defrayed by the Commissioner from his own purse. The foundation-stone of a building, provided for this school by the liberality of the Maharajah of Vizianagram, was laid by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in January, 1871.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 20th July notices the establishment by Jani Bihari Lal, Financial Minister of Bhurtpore, of a school in Gokalpara, a mohalla in the city of Agra, for imparting religious instruction. The institution is the first of its kind in Agra, and the editor praises the Minister for setting on foot a seminary which will confer much good, and instruct and reclaim from vicious habits numbers of children who now while away their time in wandering about the streets. Another proof of this gentleman's liberality is his presentation of an exhibition of Rs. 200 to the Agra College for 1870.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 6th August praises the Nawab of Jonagurh for the active interest taken by him in the education of his subjects. It is stated that there are thirty-one schools in the principality, imparting instruction in Gujrati and other oriental languages to about 2,500 boys and girls. There is also an English and oriental school, founded in the name of the Prince and Heir-Apparent. The cost of maintenance of these schools is Rs. 13,000 annually, which is defrayed entirely by the State. There are, besides, forty

indigenous schools in the territory, giving education to hundreds of children; while under the auspices of the present Minister of the State seventeen more have been opened, besides two others, one English and the other oriental.

The *Nur-ul-Absar* of the 15th August notices the brilliant success achieved by Babu Anand Mohan Bose, of Calcutta, in the late annual examination of the Cambridge University, and the grant by the University to the Babu of a scholarship of £50 per annum, as a reward for the remarkable proficiency displayed by him, and sets up the incident as a proof that the assertion made in the *Allypore Institute Gazette*, viz., that Bengalis have not as yet made any considerable advance in enlightenment, is founded on a wrong presumption.

The *Shola-i-Tur* of the 23rd August praises Mr. Oldham, Magistrate of Ghazee-pore, for taking great interest in the schools of that city. It is stated that he has told the Head Master of the Victoria School to send to him the cleverest boys of the school to learn office work to kutcherry, with a view to their being employed when vacancies occur.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* of the 24th August asserts that in the Punjab Educational Department little or no attention is paid to the study of Persian. The students of the upper classes of the schools there are said to be worse taught in that language than the lower pupils of indigenous schools—a fact sufficiently borne out by the results of the late Punjab University examination, in which the best scholars of the schools in the district had taken part. The editor thinks Government ought to give at least as much attention to Persian as to English in its schools.

The same paper of the 29th August, referring to the application from the Deputy Inspectors of the 1st Circle, Department Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, to the Inspector, praying for the grant to them by Government of house-rent, and the Director's orders on the application that no such grant could be made unless the expenditure had been

provided for in the Annual Budget of the Department, nor could the charge be with propriety defrayed from the halqabundi cess, remarks that as the office work of Deputy Inspectors has considerably increased by the development of the halqabundi system, it is proper, if house-rent is denied them, that a building be erected in each district for their offices.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 2nd September notices the establishment, five or six months ago, of an oriental school at Kirana, a village in Moozuftornuggur, supported entirely by subscriptions raised by the gentlemen of the place. The subjects taught are Arabic, Persian, and Arithmetic.

The management of the school is under the control of a committee composed of a head man from each mohalla. The inhabitants take a hearty interest in the institution; and, in order to improve its prospects, propose to raise a further contribution towards its support by levying one rupee per well from the cultivators of the village.

A correspondent of the *Rohilkhand Akhbar* of the 3rd September, while praising the arrangements made by the Director of Public Instruction in connection with the boarding-houses attached to the Colleges in the North-Western Provinces, and the regard paid to the morals, health, and general comfort of the inmates, draws attention to a particular evil which is a source of great inconvenience to them. The Brahmans and Bearers who are appointed on the part of Government to cook for them, and do the customary pieces of service, attend the boarding-houses in the morning and evening to discharge their fixed duties, and absent themselves for the rest of the day, in consequence of which the boarders suffer great annoyance. The rich pupils have servants of their own; but the poor, especially such as are very young, are in a pitiable state. The writer invites the attention of the Educational authorities to the subject, and recommends a change in selecting servants, and strictness in dealing with them.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 10th September notices with pleasure the assignment by the Collector of Ghazeeopore of a sum of Rs. 2,000 out of the Local Fund of the district to the proposed University at Allahabad, with the wish that the interest of the money be devoted to scholarships to be given to students coming from Ghazeeopore.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* of the 24th September reviews the results of the annual examination of the Civil Engineering Collego at Roorkee, and the prizes awarded to the students for the proficiency displayed by them. The results of the examination are highly creditable, and the writer is glad to find that the Collego is making rapid progress. But he regrets that, in proportion as it is improving, the rules for admission are being made more and more strict. Perhaps the most distasteful rule was that requiring that the size of the candidates should not exceed 5 feet, 4 inches. Fortunately, this was rescinded by the kind interference of Sir William Muir. Tuition fees, house-rent, and the demand of a certain knowledge of English, are now grievances. The philanthropic founder of the Roorkee College meant that the pupils of tahseelco and hulgabandi schools should largely benefit by it, and it will indeed be a pity if his object is lost sight of.

The *Meerut Debating Society's Journal* for the month of September has an essay on female education, written by the Poshkar of Huzoor Tahseel, Meerut. The writer reviews the objections generally raised by the people of India to female education, and remarks that their apathy is not likely to give way until they feel that their worldly interests are concerned in the movement. Accordingly, he suggests that Government should make it a rule, in conferring respectable posts in the public service on natives, not only to attach importance to high birth, but to pay special regard to the fact that those among them in whose families the practice of teaching girls to read and write obtains, shall be preferred to others who neglect the education of their women. This

rule will not fail to induce the *elite* of society to attend to the education of their women ; and, after the example has thus been set by them, it will be most cheerfully followed by those below them in rank.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandri* of the 31st October, in a long leader, states that the great fault in the educational system established by the Government for the benefit of its subjects is, that useful sciences and the practical arts of life, which people in general chiefly care to learn as being best calculated to supply their immediate wants and open ready resources for gaining a livelihood, do not form part of the instruction imparted at the schools and colleges. Viewing things in this light, it will not be presuming too much to assert that the training afforded to prisoners in Government jails answers a more useful end than the school-master's teaching. Convicts in jails produce work which brings in money sufficient not only to cover the cost of their maintenance and the establishments kept up, but to leave a surplus.

To remove this crying defect from the system, and make their schools widely popular and inviting to the public at large, therefore, it is proper for Government to teach the European sciences, and the practical and industrial arts of life, side by side with other branches of learning. For instance, boys in *halqabandi* schools should be taught, besides the usual curriculum of studies, the agricultural arts which have been so far developed in Europe, the use of steam engines, and such other matters as are likely to prove of practical utility. So also schools in large cities and towns should impart training in handicrafts and manufactures, so that, after completing their educational career, students may not be obliged to depend wholly on their books for bread, and wander about in search of employment. In fact, if that course be adopted, India will soon emerge from its state of misery and wretchedness, while schools and colleges will in time command a handsome income, which will go a great way towards relieving Government from a large portion of the cost of education.

Similarly, Normal Schools can be made more useful if the masters now appointed to them, and who as a rule are well paid, be replaced by new instructors from England, who, besides scholastic attainments, are well versed in the arts of agriculture and the mechanical sciences, and could thus impart useful knowledge to the village teachers under training. It will do much good, for instance, if the rudimental principles of agriculture be impressed on their minds by actual experiments. Initiatory measures of this kind will considerably facilitate the development of the arts of agriculture in India.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* of the 8th November refers to the question that has at present arisen, and forms a subject of discussion in English newspapers, as to whether a Principal or an Inspector should have precedence in rank and emoluments. Much has been said on both sides. Some give their opinion in favour of the Principal on the plea that his duties require superior scholarship to enable him to prepare students for University degrees, while the Inspector can carry on the work of his office without such a qualification. Others allege that, as a thorough acquaintance with the vernaculars and the system of education in force are necessary requirements for an Inspectorship, men fresh from England are ill-suited for the post until they have acquired experience.

As the arguments advanced on both sides are equally valid, the writer thinks it a delicate task to give preference to one post above the other. The revised scale of salaries now sanctioned for educational officers has led some of them, both in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, to express dissatisfaction with the new arrangements, and prefer complaints to Government with regard to their claims. The writer believes that the complaints of the officers in question will gain attention, and that the new arrangement will undergo modifications.

The same paper condemns the Resolution of the Government of India for the transfer of the Female Normal School

from Bombay to Poona. A school, says the writer, is not a kutcherry that can be held now in one place and now in another. It takes root in a city, and to displace it for a whim is highly objectionable. It is a pity that the complaints of the people against the measure were totally disregarded.

A correspondent of the *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 12th November mentions the valuable services rendered to literature by Munshi Nuwal Kishore, the proprietor of the Vernacular Press at Lucknow which goes by his name. The writer alludes to the Munshi's application to the Punjab Government for permission to print at his press the Vernacular books used in the schools in the Punjab, with a view to enable students to get them at a cheaper rate. He blames the Government for not complying with the Munshi's reasonable request, and condemns the narrow policy it has adopted of giving a small reward to authors of vernacular publications, and thereby securing their copyright to itself. This policy is censured as a mere mercantile proceeding, and the writer contrasts it with the liberal views of the Government, North-Western Provinces, in the matter of authorship, as expressed in its Notification promising rewards for the production of good works in the vernacular.

In conclusion, the writer thinks that the work done at Government presses would be performed at a cheaper price at private presses. If editions of five or six thousand copies, for instance, were to be printed at a private instead of a Government press, there would be a clear gain of 40 or 50 per cent. to Government, as well as to the people. The writer hopes that the Government of India will give a general permission to proprietors of private presses to print educational works, and remarks that if the work of Government offices were to be performed at private presses, a saving of some lakhs of rupees would ensue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Allypore Institute Gazette* of the 28th January, under the heading "The Travellers to London," publishes an

interesting letter from Saiyid Ahmad, giving an account of what he saw in his journey from Marsoilles to Versailles.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 30th January notices the Durbar held by the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, at Agra, on the 26th idem, and the excellent address in Oordoo delivered by him on the occasion. Among other subjects, His Honor laid peculiar stress on the importance of female education, and alluded to the rewards given to authors of meritorious works under the Prize Notification.

The same paper remarks upon the proposal of the Hindústani gentlemen of Lucknow to present a sword worth two lakhs of rupees to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. It is observed that this rare weapon is intended more to represent a curiosity than a present on the part of the gentlemen.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandri* of the 31st January, alluding to the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to India, says that the people of Ajmere have originated a report that the ancient custom of paying tribute in the shape of a *dola*, which obtained under the Moghul sovereigns, will be renewed. The writer is at a loss to make out what the report could mean, but presumes that it may mean that the people of India want a separate king for their country.

The *Allypuri Institute Gazette* of the 11th February, with regard to the question of the *Delli Gazette* as to the acceptance of the Viceroyalty of India by Prince Alfred, remarks that the plan is fraught with good. There cannot be a simpler and better way for bringing India to a close attachment with England than the placing in the Viceregal chair a Prince of the Blood Royal. The editor asks his contemporaries to consider the propriety of the plan, and observes that, were there such a thing in India as public opinion, he would be glad to see it expressed upon the point.

The same paper of the 18th February publishes another letter from Saiyid Ahmad, under the heading "The Travellers to London." This is an account of what he saw at

Paris. He describes with wonder and admiration the magnificence and splendour of the city and the streets, and the excellent arrangements kept up for cleanliness and convenience. He is also struck with the politeness which characterizes the French in a marked degree. In taking a view of the grandeur with which he finds himself surrounded, he is naturally reminded of the Persian couplet—"Agar Firdaus burru-i-zamin ust, huminast-o-huminast-o-huminast." (If there is a paradise on earth, it is this, it is this, it is this.) The circumstance of his going to a shop to buy gloves is told with quaint minuteness. The mistress of the shop is described as being a young lady of comely appearance, the sweet music of whose speech he compares to the ditties of a *bulbul*. But what particularly struck the writer was that to the accomplishments of her person she added an acquaintance with four languages, French, Italian, English, and German.

There is a certain *naïveté* about the Saiyid's descriptions which makes them readable, but his details are often ridiculous and in bad taste. The reporter's account perhaps makes too much of these, but they sadly tarnish the general effect.

The same paper of the 25th February publishes an address by Saiyid Ahmad in England to his countrymen, in which the writer excuses himself for his hard words. He calls upon them to weigh the justice of his remarks, and exhorts them to give up following in the wake of their forefathers, and improve their condition by taking advantage of the light of western civilization. He contrasts the fondness of Hindústanis for outward show with the appreciation of intrinsic worth peculiar to the Europeans, and praises the extreme simplicity of the latter in matters of dress and decoration. He speaks of having sat at the same table with the Duke of Argyle, who served him with a bottle of water with his own hands, and, when the dinner was over, took up his umbrella and hat, and departed; and of having met Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein in a library, attired like a

common gentleman, and with no servant or mace-bearer in his suite.

He then alludes to the amazing advancement made by the Europeans in arts and sciences. Boys in European schools are mentioned to be as well acquainted with the principle of the attraction of gravitation as Newton was.

With such wonderful progress in civilization before him, he cannot help being ashamed of his own country. He says he cannot look in the face any European who has been to India. Happening to meet a European friend of his, who holds a high position under Government, and having been just married, was about to sail for India, he feels ashamed in having to remark to the lady, his wife, that she would not find India the fine country it is imagined to be by Europeans who have never been to it. The lady expresses her surprise on hearing that Hindústani women of rank were so ignorant as not even to be able to write a letter to their husbands.

He then gives an explanation for his conduct in eating fowls killed by their necks being twisted.

The writer proceeds to praise the Europeans for having fixed hours for stated duties, which is not the case with Hindústanis.

He goes on to say that men of the lowest orders in England perfectly understand the principles of the arts and trades they follow, and that the system of machinery, which even Hindústanis, who think themselves wise, cannot understand the use of, is well understood by artizans of the lowest rank.

He then alludes to the great body of men in England (estimated at 35,000) who earn a respectable living by their literary labours.

The remarkable progress of the press is also noticed. It is stated that the total number of newspapers daily published in England amounts to some 15 or 20 lakhs.

[NOTE.—The Reporter's abstract translation of the article is too poor. He has omitted much that is of value and

interest, and expressed facts which ought to have been given in full with a brevity which has destroyed the force of the original. Here and there, too, gross mistakes have been committed. For instance, *jazb* (attraction, or the attraction of gravitation) has been mistaken for *jaib*.

Again, at page 93.—‘He then proceeds to ask,’ &c. In the original no question is asked at all. The writer simply says that his object in undertaking a journey to England was to see how and by what means the people there had reached such a high standard of civilization, while India was grovelling in darkness.]

The *Urdu Delhi Gazette* of the 26th February alluded to the refusal of the Duke of Edinburgh to accept costly presents. He is said to have declined the shawl presented to him by the Maharajah of Cashmere, which it had taken 300 persons to work up in three years. He was, however, prevailed upon to accept it as a gift for the Queen.

The *Ab-i-Hayat-i-Hind* of the 1st March comments upon the benefits of the tours made by Sir William Muir and Mr. Kempson. Their annual visits are praised as being well calculated to uproot ignorance and the vicious practices current in the country, and to spread knowledge.

The *Nasim-i-Jounpore* of the same date has an article on the advisability of conferring the Viceroyalty of India on Prince Alfred. The arguments advanced are similar to those mentioned above.

The *Allypore Institute Gazette* of the 4th March has a long letter containing particulars of a discussion which took place at Mirzapore with regard to Saiyid Ahmad's writings from England, on the occasion of the entertainment given to the Nawab of Tonk by Maulavi Mahdi Ali, Tehseeldar of the place. The dispute is interesting. There are two parties—one in favour of the Saiyid in the person of the Tehseeldar, and the other against him. The Tehseeldar's dissertation, like his other speeches, is eloquent; and by a series of questions and answers that passed between him and the opposite

party, he at last convinces the latter that the Saiyid in writing in disparaging terms of his countrymen was inspired by patriotic feelings, and that his aims were honourable. The fact of his being busy in writing a book in London in vindication of the prophethood of Mahomed and the cause of Islam, convinces the party opposed to him of its error in thinking him an apostate from the Moslem faith. As a proof of the appreciation of his labour in the cause of religion, all present willingly offered to render him pecuniary help—the Nawab heading the list of subscribers with Rs. 1,000

The same paper of the 11th March publishes another letter from Saiyid Ahmad, in which the writer explains how easy it is for Musalmans to travel on board ship to England. He does not deem it unlawful to eat flesh and fowl slaughtered by Christians after their own way of killing the animals. As to the *Shi'as*, adds he, they are bound by their religious doctrines to eat whatever is offered by a Musalman brother, without calling in question its ceremonial purity. Accordingly, the best plan for them will be to take a friend or servant of the *Sunni* sect with them, who can serve them with the food they require.

The same paper of the 18th March has another letter from Saiyid Ahmad, dated London, the 18th February, 1870, in which the writer gives an account of the opening of the British Parliament.

The same paper, of the 25th March, publishes the reply of Maulavi Mahdi Ali to Saiyid Ahmad's address to his countrymen from England. The writer, while taking objection to some of the opinions expressed by the Saiyid, thinks his advice and arguments to be well worthy of consideration, and exhorts his fellow-Musalmans to weigh them well, and devise means for improving the fallen condition of India. With regard to their prospects of improvement in a secular point of view, says he, it will be observed that formerly Musalmans obtained their subsistence from jageers and maî-fees, or from Government employment. The former no

longer exist, while the latter is becoming more and more hampered with conditions of passing prescribed tests, of a knowledge of English, &c. It is time, therefore, for the people to be up and doing.

He goes on to explain the reason of the apathy of the Musalmans to send their children to schools to be no other than the apprehension that the prosecution of an English course of study may leave them no time to read their scriptures, and thence lead them to become irreligious.

Under these circumstances, he argues, we must either take to modern civilization, and with it bid adieu to our faith, or shut ourselves from all worldly advancement. Either course is fatal; and, in the midst of the dilemma, the writer sees no other resource than in the establishment of a Society at Allahabad, Agra, or Delhi left, and the foundation under its auspices of a college for imparting religious instruction, side by side with secular learning.

For the remainder of the Maulavi's reply, which has been carried on to a considerable length, and is written in a very able and masterly manner, see pages 194 to 197, 219 to 225, and 239 to 242 of the "Selections."

The *Julwa-i-Tūr* of the 7th April praises the eloquent rejoinder of Maulavi Mahdi Ali to Saiyid Ahmad's address to his countrymen from England as full of genuine feeling and patriotism, and as coming home to the hearts of the people of India; it is also praised for the beauty of its language.

The *Sola-i-Tūr* of the 29th March publishes a criticism by Imdad Ali, Deputy Collector of Cawnpore, on the article by Saiyid Ahmad as to the legality of eating meat dressed by Christians after their own way of killing the animals. The Saiyid justified his conduct in eating food of this kind by referring the objectors to the following verse of the Quran: "And the food of those who possess sacred books is lawful to you;" and to the tradition recorded by Abu Daud: "Eat

of that over which the name of God hath been invoked. The food of the people of the book is lawful to you, and your food is lawful to them."

Imdad Ali takes exception to this explanation, and remarks that the word *taām*, in the language of *Hijaz*, is used only to denote *wheat*, and does not include meat; and that even if the verse quoted above were of general application, still, according to the verse, "I have made unlawful to you that which dies of itself, and blood, and the flesh of swine, and that which is slaughtered in other than God's name, and things strangled, and things stoned to death," fowls killed by their necks being twisted, eaten by the Saiyid, cannot be lawful food, coming as they do under *things strangled*. The writer adds that the precept of Abu Daud, quoted by the Saiyid as his authority, is not of general application, and that were it so Musalmans would be justified in eating the flesh of swine, also a kind of food used by Christians.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 6th May publishes a remarkable letter from Saiyid Ahmad Khān in London, in which the writer considers the criticisms made by the several editors of vernacular newspapers in the North-Western Provinces on his appeal to his countrymen (see pages 213-19 of the "Selections)."

N. B.—This letter is well written, and is well worthy of perusal.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbār* of the 3rd December contains a letter to Saiyid Ahmad Khān from one who styles himself his 'Sincere Friend,' and the addressee's reply thereto.

The friend, while confessing that the Saiyid is an orthodox Musalman and a sincere well-wisher of his fellows, and that he has devoted his life in the cause of the good of mankind, and the Musalmans in particular, remarks that his way of teaching the world is bad, and not likely to lead to the object he has in view.

He goes on to mention how when he left India for England people heaped blame and reproaches on him; how they

became milder in their judgment when they heard of his having written a book in England in justification of the prophethood of Mahomed; and how on his return from England his altered fashion of dress, &c., again confirmed them as to his being Christian in habits and sentiments.

The writer advises the Saiyid to give up the Christian fashion of dress and resume the Musalman habit, &c., and, if possible, to undertake a pilgrimage to Mecca. In a word, he would wish the Saiyid to look like a regular Musalman and observe all the forms of the Moslem faith, which, in the writer's opinion, is the only sure way of his advice and exhortations being listened to by his countrymen.

The Saiyid thanks the writer for his advice, but expresses his inability, or rather unwillingness, to abide by it. He observes that Musalmans, like the Hindûs, blindly adhere to the old forms and superstitions, which he hates. He wishes to assure all, that to visit England and live there—to be on terms of friendship and sincerity with the *kafirs* (Christians), such as are due from man to man—to eat and drink with them (forbidden food being, of course, excepted)—to sit at the same table with them, and eat with knives and forks, and to wear coats and pantaloons—can by no means injure one's faith, which, he says, remains as firm by so doing as when a *kurta* is worn, and the other forms of the Musalman faith are observed.

He goes on to express his conviction that the Musalman dress and modes of living are bad, and that a change in them is necessary. He approves of the Turkish forms of dress, which, he says, he has adopted.

In conclusion, he expresses his aversion to the assumption of a pious habit or a religious appearance. All such change is his abomination. He thinks it only becomes foxes and cats to answer their end by putting on false appearances. He adds, were not Musalmans under the wrong impression that going to England makes a man a renegade, he would

have certainly visited Mecca on his way home, although he was not bound so to do.

The *Nayir-i-Akbâr* of the 7th April, quoting the *Panjabi Akbhar*, states that Dr. Leitner has moved the *Anjuman-i-Panjab* to solicit the Lieutenant-Governor to issue a Circular to the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of all Divisions and Districts within his jurisdiction, directing them to appropriate a special room where persons desirous of calling on them may wait until they are admitted to an interview, and thereby avoid the inconvenience of having to pace to and fro in the verandah or the court-yard, waiting upon the pleasure of the chuprassoes and bearers for the privilege of being supplied with a seat. The Doctor at the same time does not forget to advise native gentlemen who visit European officers to speak to the purpose, and not intrude upon their valuable time with irrelevant discourse; he also suggests that they should take a card with them containing simply their name, without any superfluous titles or forms of address.

The same paper notes that an order is about to issue from Her Majesty's Government desiring European officers to be cordial and conciliating in their intercourse with Hindústani gentlemen and nobles.

In connection with the above subject, may be given the substance of an article which occurs in a number of the *Meerut Debating Society's Journal*. A question is proposed by George Pesche, a member of the Society, as to whether the English practice of dismissing Hindústani visitors, after exchanging a few words with them, is preferable to that of the Hindústanis, who, when a person comes to see them, never bid him go unless he himself asks leave.

The writer asks, why if the English practice is bad, do not the people give it up? and why if it is good, do not the Hindústanis adopt it? He adds, if it be said that every country has a fashion of its own, and that therefore the Europeans have their forms of visit and the Hindústanis theirs, it might justly be asked if the practice in question is observed by

Europeans among themselves. As this is not the case, it is plain that the practice is extremely unpleasant to Hindústanis, and far from consistent with good manners, besides being at variance with Her Majesty's wishes, according to which Hindústanis and Europeans ought to be friendly and familiar with one another.

I observe that the editor of a Panjab paper likewise makes comments on the above subject. He alludes to the difficulties which Hindústanis have to experience in gaining access to European officers in consequence of the offensive behaviour of the orderlies and attendants who wait on them, and the extortions practiced by the latter. The writer recommends that, in order to make amends for this inaccessibility, the authorities of each district should set apart a day or two in each week for holding a public durbar, at which every person who wishes may be at liberty to attend, and free to communicate his thoughts and sentiments, or whatever he may have to say.

The editor thinks that, among other advantages by this simple plan, much valuable information and many important secrets connected with the ruled will come to the knowledge of the rulers, while they will command an extensive popularity and esteem. The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi is named as an example of an English officer who has gained a wide reputation and popularity in the city by the plan suggested.

The *Juhwa-i-Tir* of the 7th April quotes a ludicrous suggestion from the correspondence of the *Delhi Gazette*, the gist of which is that, instead of resorting to so many shifts and expedients to make up the deficit in the finances, the Government would do better to impose a tax on ladies, so that each may rate her beauty according to its degree of perfection and loveliness. The *Juhwa-i-Tir* remarks on this that the fair will, of course, reconcile themselves to it, and will cheerfully pay the tax; but adds that the income from a similar tax in England would be far more considerable.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of the same date mentions that an assembly of Pundits from different parts of India was held at Bombay, with a view to carry into effect the proposal for the re-marriage of Hindoo widows, after the legality of the practice has been established on religious grounds. The editor approves of the plan in contemplation.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 13th April mentions, on the authority of the *Times of India*, that at Bombay a Hindoo widow of 21 years of age, who lost her husband only three years ago, and had even a son born to her, was united in a second marriage on the 6th of March last.

The *Julwa-i-Tûr* of the 15th April notices an application made by Nawab Agha Jan, a gentleman of Bombay, to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh be delegated to India as Viceroy and Governor-General. The application is said to contain strong reasons in proof of the desirability of the proposal. Among other advantages which, it is affirmed, will be gained by the measure, is suggested a considerable reduction in the military expenses of the country—an argument of which the editor of the *Julwa-i-Tûr* fails to see the force.

The *Mufid-i-Am* of the same date notices the dedication by the Rao of Kutch of a lakh and a half of rupees to the erection of a school at Mandir Dovi, to perpetuate the memory of Prince Alfred's visit to the spot.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 16th April mentions that in a Committee held at Allahabad, a sum of Rs. 7,000 was raised by the people for laying out a splendid garden in commemoration of the Prince's visit to that place.

More than one newspaper publish a letter supposed to have been sent by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh from India, to his brother the Prince of Wales in England.

The editor of the *Malwa Akhbar* doubts whether the above letter was written by the Duke or some one of his attendants, and thinks that if it actually proceeded from the Duke, His Royal

Highness must certainly be very wise and ingenious. With the exception of the statement as to the natives' houses being superbly decorated, and the roads being kept clean—a conclusion which, he thinks, the Prince was led to deduce from the good arrangements which the Municipal Committees had made for the occasion of his visit—the rest of the letter is approved as true and just.

The *Julwa-i-Tir* of the 30th April praises the *Social Improvement Society* at Cawnpore for raising a sum of Rs. 3,000 by subscriptions, in order to perpetuate the memory of Prince Alfred's visit to that city. The money will be invested in Government Promissory Notes, the interest (Rs. 120 per annum) to be devoted to the Zillah and the Girls' Schools in the city. "This," says the editor "is indeed an admirable way of showing fealty to the Government, to contribute to the public good, and, above all, to associate the Prince's name with learning."

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 7th May, quoting the *Home News* (London) to the effect that the editor of a newspaper at Constantinople was sentenced to imprisonment for publishing an article against Ali Pasha, Prime Minister of the Sultan of Turkey, concurs with the *Akhbar-i Alam* in thinking that newspaper writers ought not to be punished with confinement for mis-statements, a course which would check the liberty of the Press, and that it would be a sufficient punishment for the offence to refute their statements.

The *Allypore Institute Gazette* mentions that the complimentary Sanscrit and Hindi poems composed by the Pundits and Bards of Benares, at the instance of Baboo Harish Chandra, a gentleman of that city, in praise of Prince Alfred, on the occasion of his recent visit to India, were collected into a book, which was published for circulation. The book is entitled *Soman Anjuli*, and is said to have so highly delighted the Maharajah of Rewah that he sent a sum of Rs. 2,100 to the kotwal of Benares to be distributed, Rs. 100 a piece, to the Pundits whose performances were contained in it.

If Pundits, says the editor of a Punjab newspaper, continue to meet with similar encouragement and appreciation from the Rajahs of this country, the Sanscrit language, which has so much declined during late years, is sure to revive.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 11th May quotes from the *Indian Mirror* an interesting article on the difference between Hindústanis and Englishmen. It is remarked that Englishmen have to spend much in food and drink, while Hindústanis live on simple fare, and have limited wants, which are satisfied with the products of their own country, which is far from being the case with their European brethren. The *Mirror* reasons from this that to impose taxes on the two people alike is unjust under the circumstances, and that assessments should fall exclusively upon the Hindústanis.

The *Lawrence Gazette* expresses its surprise at the *Mirror's* opinions, and remarks that, though at first sight it would appear that Europeans have to incur greater expenses than the Natives, yet, when it is borne in mind that the European has his earnings at his own disposal, while the Hindústani is overburdened with extraneous expenses consequent on the support of all connected with him by the ties of relation, not to mention the wide difference in their income, or the fact that it is the Hindústanis who are affected by the reduction system, matters will seem to stand quite otherwise. On the exclusive consideration of the simple habits of living, therefore, it is anything but just to adjudge that the whole burden of the taxes should be thrown on the Natives. On the contrary, we cannot but determine that, on account of drawing high salaries and enjoying greater independence, all taxes should fall on Europeans.

The *Nir-ul-Absár* of the 15th June has a long leader on the importance of the newspaper system, and the great advantages gained by it at so small a cost. He contrasts its development, currency, and freedom in India under the British rule with its fettered and defective state under the Mahomedan sovereigns, and its extensive usefulness and

wholesome influence at the present day with the limited good-wrought by it in past times.

In the times of the Mahomedan Kings each subah and district had a secret intelligencer attached to it, who kept the Court constantly informed of what passed; so, also, each town and city had its newsman, who likewise reported its affairs to the Sovereign. Large sums were spent in gaining secret information both by the sovereign and his nobles. Now-a-days this system of espionage is replaced by the public press. But it is a matter of regret that the interest taken by the rulers of the country in the latter is in no way proportionate to that taken under the old *régime* in the former.

Undoubtedly the former system had its evils—misrepresentation, exaggeration, want of discrimination between the true and false: these are a matter of history. While, on the other hand, the publicity and openness used by the British Government is such that it is impossible for misrepresentation or false statements to stand before the truth. Nay, such is the liberty allowed, that a news-writer is permitted freely to criticise the orders and proceedings of Government itself. It is not sufficient for a news-writer merely to retail intelligence, or bring news of distant countries home to the doors of every one; he is, as it were, the advocate of the people, and is bound to keep the rulers alive to the interests of their subjects, and by expounding the true motives of the rulers and the blessings secured by their rule to the subjects, to dispel their ignorant prejudices and fears. He is an ambassador between the Sovereign and the people, and a well-wisher of both alike. Such being the dignity of the news-writer, it is, thinks the editor, a great defect in our Government that so little regard is paid to his office. How much more consideration was had by the Kings of former times to the defective means of intelligence which they possessed, is illustrated by a story of Abú Jáfir, second of the Abbási Khaliphs, who was famous for his carefulness and perseverance in informing himself of the condition of his people.

The writer concludes with an appeal to his fellows to be mindful of their high responsibility ; to be impartial, truthful, and plain-spoken ; and to remember the penalties in this world and the next which will attach to any desertion of their duties.

The *Rohilkhand Akhbār* of the 2nd July gives an account of a meeting which was held in the Hanover Square Rooms, London, on May 26th last, for the purpose of discussing the question of the exclusion of women from the franchise and other privileges now held exclusively by men.

The meeting was attended by a large number of eminent men, and presided over by Mrs. P. A. Taylor. There was also a large gathering of ladies upon the platform. Mrs. Taylor addressed the assembly, arguing that it was unjust and illogical to consider women unfit for a share in the government of the country when they were acknowledged to be the fit persons to be entrusted with the care of the household, and were, moreover, compelled to pay taxes like other citizens. She contrasted the unwillingness of the men in the present day to do justice to women with the feeling which manifested itself when the abolition of slavery was proposed. Men were found then to declare that there was a natural fitness in the servitude in which the negroes were kept, and that liberty was only meant for their masters. Notwithstanding their unreason, the cause of liberty and justice conquered then, as it will undoubtedly prevail now, when it is seen that women are in no respect inferior to men in discretion or capacity.

It is said that this appeal was approved of by all the eminent persons present, except Mr. Mill, who replied, pointing out that the chief objection made by men to allowing women to take part in public affairs was that the latter were notoriously more subject to clerical influence than men ; and it was feared that, if admitted to authority, they would import all manner of sectarian hatreds and divisions into the business of the commonwealth. Other objections were also urged,

but without effect, the ladies on the platform replying to all with so much warmth and vigour that it was obvious they intended never to cease agitation and discussion until they obtained the liberty they demanded. The meeting at last broke up without any definite conclusions being arrived at. The ladies, however, intend to hold another meeting shortly.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbār* of the 9th July prescribes an amulet as an infallible preservative against the attacks of small-pox. When the symptoms of the disease, viz., a febrile affection, accompanied by excessive thirst, begin to be perceptible, the marginal diagram should be drawn on a piece of paper, and hung round the patient's neck. By God's grace, it will prevent the attack of the disease.

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 13 | 2 | 3 | 16 |
| 8 | 11 | 10 | 5 |
| 12 | 7 | 6 | 9 |
| 1 | 14 | 15 | 4 |

Caution.—In order to prepare the amulet, a man must first perform his ablutions and ceremonial purifications and then seat himself in a clean and retired place. He should begin by repeating the *Fātiha* once, then the chapter entitled *Qul Hucaillah*, and the *Darud* (i. e., benediction on the Prophet and the Saints) each three times; and, lastly, the chapter entitled *Al-kursi* or the *Empyrean*.

All these ejaculatory prayers should be uttered in the name of the Prophet; the ceremony to be closed by distributing sweetmeats, set apart from the first for the purpose, to infant children. This done, he must fill up the compartments of the figure in numerical order, beginning with 1. Should a person be unable to practice all these observances himself, he would do well to have the ceremony performed by some devout Musalman. It is also worth while to remember that if the preparation of the amulet takes place on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, or Sunday, it will add to its efficacy. When no apprehension of the disease remains, the ceremony

should be concluded 'by distributing sweatments as at the commencement, and the amulet consigned to some well or river.

The *Urdu Delhi Gazette* of the 16th July states that the object contemplated by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab in paying a visit to the Maharajah of Cashmere is to locate a Resident at his Court.

The *Kavi Bachan Sudha* of the 12th July thinks it highly fortunate for India that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is to honour her with a visit in the coming year; but remarks that, since on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's arrival Lord Mayo imposed an increased tax on the people, it is to be feared lest this second Royal visit should result in their being stripped of their all.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* of the 1st August notices with pleasure the conferment by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of K.G.C.S.I. on the Maharajah of Patyala, and remarks that among Native Chiefs the late Nawab of Rampore was the first on whom this title was conferred, and that the Maharajah is the only person after him who has received the distinction.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 13th August notices the establishment at Moradabad, under the patronage of Maharajah Pratap Singh, of an English newspaper, called *Progress*. The editor of the paper is a Bengali, the late editor of the *Reflector*, a newspaper once issued at Allahabad, but now defunct. The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* expresses a wish that the undertaking may prosper.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 2nd September publishes an account of the death of Rajah Sir Deo Narain Singh, K.C.S.I. The virtues of the deceased gentleman, his kindness and amiable character in private life, his loyalty and services in the cause of the British Government, and the advancement of civilization among his fellow-countrymen are described; as well as the general grief and gloom produced by his sudden decease. On the very day he died he had

presided at a meeting, one of the series held for effecting a reduction in marriage expenses.

Of the papers patronized by Government, the *Allypore Institute Gazette*, *Nūr-ul-Absār*, *Akhbār-i-Alam*, and *Rohit-khund Akhbar*, are the best; the *Lawrence Gazette*, *Najm-ul-Akhbār* and *Urdu Delhi Gazette*, next best; and the *Mufid-i-Am*, *Naiyir-i-Akbar*, *Shola-i-Tūr*, *Agra Akhbar*, *Ab-i-Ha'iyat-i-Hind*, *Jagat Samachar*, and *Sama-i-Munad*, in the third rank. The *Ainak-i-Ilm* is, properly speaking, a periodical, and publishes the Acts and rulings of Government.

The tone of the *Allypore Institute Gazette* has improved. A series of letters from Saiyid Ahmad Khan, to which passing allusion has been already made, and replies to some of them by his countrymen, have been published in the papers, and been read with interest by the native public; while good original articles have appeared in the papers from time to time. These are generally readable, though not seldom spun out to a tedious length.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* is the best of the newspapers published at Meerut. It is well written and shows that the editor takes pains and interest in his work. The tone of the paper is generally good, but the writer is apt to speak disparagingly of Hindūs. The contents of the paper are chiefly translations from the leading English papers published in London, but good and useful editorials are to be met with occasionally.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbār* is also a good paper. It is well edited, but indifferently lithographed. There are now and then good articles, and the correspondence often contains information of value.

The *Lawrence Gazette* has kept up its character during the year, and the patronage given to it for the first time last year may be said to have been turned to good account. It is well printed and edited, and every now and then contains good and useful articles; but the bulk of its contents is made up of re-publications from English newspapers.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbār* is well printed and edited. It is chiefly devoted to educational subjects; and often contains suggestions of value. The number of 24th September has good comments on the rules for entrance at the Civil Engineering College, Roorkee; that of 8th November reviews the Annual Report of the Punjab Dispensaries for the past year, and makes some good remarks in connection therewith. The same number remarks upon the question as to whether a Principal or an Inspector of the Department, Public Instruction, should have precedence in rank and emoluments.

The *Urdu Delhi Gazette*, as the name imports, contains, for the most part, translations from the *Delhi Gazette*. It is chiefly from this paper that Cabul news are copied by its vernacular contemporaries.

The *Musfid-i-Am*, *Naiyi-i-Akbar*, and *Shola-i-Tūr* are good in their way, but it is to be regretted that their contents are chiefly reprints from other vernacular papers, though good local news may now and then be met with. The *Musfid-i-Am* is excellently lithographed, and shows from the

way in which it is written that the editor takes pains in his work. That part of the paper devoted to the memoirs of the ancient Grecian philosophers is interesting and worth perusal.

The *Agra Akhbār*.—The present name of this paper was adopted this year, in supersession of the title of *Educational Gazette*, which was liable to misinterpretation. I observe that constant shifts and changes have been made during the year in the way in which it is brought out. It was at first entirely Urdu, then Urdu-Hindi, then Urdu, and lastly Urdu-Hindi again, in which bilingual character it appears at present. This paper has declined rather than improved during the year. There is little in the way of original articles in it, though comments on some of the educational topics of the day may be met with. The usual number of pages is 8, half of the space whereof is now taken up by the Hindi translation.

The *Ab-i-Hayat-i-Hind* deserves a less favourable mention than last year. It devoted chiefly to educational matters, but the statements made want force, and the writer is too much given to flattering Government or its officers.

The *Jagat Samachar* and *Sama-i-Binod* have declined during the year. The former is not as well looked after as it was at the commencement. It is made up chiefly of translations from the *Akhbar-i-Alam*. The Hindi of *Sama-i-Binod* is incorrectly written, which is the more to be regretted as the paper now and then contains useful matter.

Of the remaining papers published within the limits of His Honor's Government, I have to speak in high terms of the *Kavi Vachan Sudha* (Benares), which is circulated gratis. It is the best Hindi newspaper I have seen, both as regards style and quality. The Hindi is excellent, and the matter generally good and interesting. In one of the issues that have come to my notice an attempt was made to depict the happiness felt by the people of Benares on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh's visit. The writer gives play to his imagination, and shows how welcome His Royal Highness' visit was not only to men but to animals

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* is the best of the newspapers published at Meerut. It is well written and shows that the editor takes pains and interest in his work. The tone of the paper is generally good, but the writer is apt to speak disparagingly of Hindus. The contents of the paper are chiefly translations from the leading English papers published in London, but good and useful editorials are to be met with occasionally.

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The *Urdu Delhi Gazette*, as the name imports, contains, for the most part, translations from the *Delhi Gazette*. It is chiefly from this paper that Cabul news are copied by its vernacular contemporaries.

The *Misfid-i-Am*, *Naiyi-i-Akbar*, and *Shola-i-Tūr* are good in their way, but it is to be regretted that their contents are chiefly reprints from other vernacular papers, though good local news may now and then be met with. The *Misfid-i-Am* is excellently lithographed, and shows from the

journal had previously stigmatized Mr. Wagentrieber's efforts as a "constant pursue of the ridiculous." The system of grouping the subjects into certain comprehensive heads was introduced by the Officiating Reporter; but I regret to observe that the "Selections" are now falling off again into a mere medley, and are again disfigured by misrenderings, in illustration of which I refer to the translation of the letter at page 470, which is incorrect in several places. I make no mention of the numerous blunders I have observed in the issues before. April 9th, some of which were noticed by His Honor, that at page 141, in particular, where the Arabic phrase for "what is slaughtered in other than God's name," was rendered "the food of godless people."

In concluding this review of the issues of the year, I should ask pardon for the bulk of my report were I not convinced that a less particular abstract would fail to convey a notion of the subjects which chiefly engage the native editors, especially now that the character of the Press is improved and improving. Few officers look beyond the wrapping of the native paper, which is devoured eagerly outside their courts; but this kind of apathy is growing dangerous: and were it only the indifference of conscious security, it would be impolitic for a Magistrate to decline an obvious means of showing interest in the people, if not of gaining information. Perhaps if they read this report, my brother officials will be inclined to admit that a considerable share of common sense characterizes many of the suggestions made on points of Home Government. It is true that the very name of a tax is a bugbear to all editors alike; but none know better than the English Collectors how poor the people are in pocket and spirit alike, and how extortionate and grasping is the native agency for collecting direct taxes. The political economy of Trafalgar Square is easily learned by a subject race, and I cannot but think its fallacies would be usefully corrected if officers took the trouble now and then to read the vernacular paper, and talk over its contents with their subordinates.

Business men throughout the East, and will have the sole right they refuse to read and refuse and a list may be found in the great work of criticism of newspapers which may require a notice of criticism. In the same way the fact that the ideas of foreign policy are often important and interesting, supplies an excellent opportunity for explanation and general conversation, which would be of great benefit to our native friends. In another point of view, it is a Magistrate's duty to attend to the public press, for obtaining of western people a part account of self-education and the Magistrate cannot neglect surveillance, notwithstanding the reports paid to it by English and French newspapers and in no way is it more easily obtained than in newspaper literature, the following list of the list-keeping. The weekly "Indra" are, I believe, not generally circulated, being issued rather with the view of informing the Government as one of matters of urgent importance.

MAGAZINES.

Of the Magazines for the year, I have nothing of importance to bring forward. I can report favourably on the whole, and notice with pleasure an improvement in the style and quality of more than one.

The *Zakhrat-Balghind* (No. 1 on the list) is stocked with a variety of subjects, nearly all of which are profitable reading; but the editor continues irregular in his issues. No. 1 contains accounts of the Andaman Islands, of water, the magnet, mahogany, and the custom of "April Fool," with a variety of other topics. No. 2 has a long lecture on the microscope, and accounts of men and places, &c. No. 3 publishes a lecture on the invention of the balloon; the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at a meeting of the Senate of the Punjab University; an account of heat and cold (illustrated by figures); of Delhi and its environs; of the ruins of Pompeii, &c.

No. 3 on the list has well kept up its character. An interesting history of the ancient Greek Philosophers, Pytha-

goras, Æsop (the Luqman of the Orientals), Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Antisthenes, Zeno, and Epicurus, has been published in the year's numbers. The February number has a good essay on female education; the March number another on vaccination. The August number gives a description of the causes of solar and lunar eclipses.

No. 4 is devoted to the Vedānta, and is good and interesting.

Nos. 5 and 6 continue to be valuable Sanscrit periodicals. Both are well liked by Sanscrit scholars, and furnish much useful and valuable information to the student. Honorable mention is particularly due to the *Pandit*, which is extremely popular with advanced scholars, and is from time to time enriched with extracts from the poetical version of the Valmika Ramayana by the Principal of the Benares College. The *Hindū Commentator* is a useful magazine. The numbers for the year contain commentaries on the Sama Veda.

Nos. 7 and 8 have been very well conducted during the year, and seem to have improved in their style and quality. The subjects treated in both are chiefly of a scientific character, but biography is one of the topics commonly in the former, and morals are often illustrated in the latter. Both answer a useful purpose in the dissemination of useful information.

Statement A. I.—Regarding the Periodical Publications issued from the Native Presses in the North-Western Provinces during the year 1870.

| Number | District. | Town in which issued. | Name of Press. | Name of Publication. | Name of Proprietor of the Press. | Name of Editor. | Date of Publication. | Taken by Government. | By European Subscribers. | By Native Subscribers. | By Exchange with other Presses. | Total. | Remarks. |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Agra ... | Agra ... | Urdu Akhbar Press. | Zakhi-i-Bal-gobind. | Munshi Bal-gobind. | Munshi Bal-gobind. | Monthly. | 275 | 6 | 3 | 116 | 400 | Urdu. |
| 2 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Medical do. | Aina-i-Tibat. | Imam-ud-din. | Imam-ud-din. | Ditto | 34 | 8 | 107 | 1 | 160 | Ditto. |
| 3 | Bareilly, | Bareilly, | Rohilkhand Literary Society Press. | Bareilly Review. | Society. | Munshi Ajudhya Pershad. | Ditto | 234 | 5 | 12 | 8 | 259 | Ditto. |
| 4 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ditto | Brahm Gyan Prakash. | Ditto. | Babu Keshub Chunder Mookerjee. | Ditto | ... | 10 | 100 | 2 | 119 | Ditto. |
| 5 | Benares, | Benares, | Medical Hall ditto. | The Pandit. | Dr. Lazarus. | R. Griffith, Esq. | Ditto | 39 | 34 | 46 | 4 | 123 | Sanskrit, with English occasionally. |
| 6 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | New Sanskrit Press. | Hindi Commentator. | Harry Mohun Mookerjee. | Satya Vrit Saman Shrami. | Ditto | 50 | 20 | 69 | 10 | 149 | Sanskrit. |
| 7 | Moradabad. | Moradabad. | Association Press. | Ganjina-i-Ulam. | British Indian Association. | Munshi Gan-ga Pershad. | Ditto | 100 | 11 | 82 | 15 | 209 | Urdu. |
| 8 | Shahjehanpore. | Shahjehanpore. | Local Press. | Mazhar-ul-Ulam. | R. Saunders, Esq. | R. Saunders, Esq. | Ditto | 750 | ... | ... | ... | 750 | Ditto. |
| Total ... | | | | | | | | 1,482 | 94 | 419 | 136 | 2,151 | |

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P.: }
Dated Allahabad, the 8th March, 1871.

Statement A. I.—Periodical Publications from Native Presses.—(Continued).

| No | District. | Town in which issued. | Name of Press. |
|----|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Agra ... | Agra ... | Nur-ul-Ilm |
| 2 | Ditto .. | Ditto ... | Press |
| 3 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Satti Prakash Press, |
| 4 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto |
| 5 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Urdu Delhi Gazette, |
| 6 | Allahabad ... | Allahabad ... | Educational Press |
| 7 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Mufid-Am ditto |
| 8 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Nur-ul-Absar ditto, |
| 9 | Allygurh ... | Be Swan ... | Ditto ditto |
| 10 | Ditto ... | Allygurh ... | Ditto ditto |
| 11 | Benares ... | Benares ... | Ditto ditto |
| 12 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Gupta ditto |
| 13 | Bijnour ... | Bijnour ... | Beynghr Pad Prakashak |
| 14 | Cawnpore ... | Cawnpore ... | Institute Press |
| 15 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Benares Akhbar Press |
| 16 | Futtehgurh ... | Futtehgurh ... | Ditto |
| 17 | Jounpore ... | Jounpore ... | Light Press |
| 18 | Kumaon ... | Nynce Tal ... | Zain ul-Matabe |
| 19 | Meerut ... | Meerut ... | Sholah-i Tūr Press |
| 20 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Mutla-i-Nūr Press |
| 21 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Dilkusha Press |
| 22 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ishagi ditto |
| 23 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Nynce Tal ditto |
| 24 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ziaco ditto |
| 25 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Dar-ul-Ulum |
| 26 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto |
| 27 | Moozuffernugger, | Moozuffernugger, | Ditto |
| 28 | Moradabad ... | Moradabad ... | Mohib-i-Kishwar Hind Press |
| 29 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Sultan-ul-Matabe |
| 30 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto |
| 31 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ziaco Press |
| 32 | Shahjehanpore; | Shahjehanpore ... | Branch of Sultan-ul-Matabe |
| 33 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Khurshaid Hind |
| | | | Ditto |
| | | | Riaz Nur |
| | | | Aftab-i-Hind |
| | | | ... |
| | | | ... |

Statement A. I.—Periodical Publications from Native Presses.—(Continued).

| Name of Publication. | Name of Proprietor of the Press. | Name of Editor. |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Abhiyat Hind or Bharat. | } Pundit Bansi Dhur ... | Pundit Bansi Dhur, |
| Khand Amrat ... | | |
| Dha rm Prakash ... | Múnshí Jwala Pershad | Múnshí Jwala Pershad |
| Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto |
| Urdu Delhi Gazette, | Delhi Gazette ... | C. W. Stowell |
| Agra Akhbar ... | Usaf Ali and Amirud-deen | Usaf Ali and Amirud-deen |
| Mufid-i-Am ... | Ahmad Khan Sufi ... | Ahmad Khan |
| Nur-ul-Absar ... | Múnshí Sada Sukh Lall, | Múnshí Sada Sukh Lall. |
| Budh-i-Prakash ... | Ditto ... | Ditto |
| Ainab ilm ... | Ditto ... | Ditto |
| Vritant Darpan ... | Ditto ... | Ditto |
| Prayag Doot ... | Shoshi Bhosun Mittra ... | Shoshi Bhosun Mittra |
| Mangal Samachar... | Thakoor Gir Pershad Singh. | Múnshí Vajid Ali Khan |
| Allygurh Institute Gazette. | Scientific Society ... | Múnshí Ismail and Gunga Pershad. |
| Benares Akhbar ... | Gobind Raghonath, ... | Gobind Raghonath, |
| Ditto Gazette ... | Ditto ... | Ditto |
| Kair Bachan Sudha Akhbar Nyar-i-Akhbar. | Gopee Nath Patack, ... Sy a d Zain-ul-Abdin Ahmad. | Babú Hurrish Chunder Mahomed Hossain |
| Sholah-i-Túr ... | Múnshí Jumna Pershad | Múnshí Jumna Pershad |
| Matla-i-Núr ... | Beharee Lall ... | Ramji Lall |
| Mufid-ul-Anam ... | Ram Saroop ... | Ram Saroop |
| Nusseem Jounpore Sam ... | Mahomed Ishaq ... | Moozuffer Hoosein, |
| Nujm-ul-Akhbar ... | Pundit Jai Dutt Joshi... | Pundit Jai Dutt Joshi |
| Akhbar-i-Alam ... | Ahmad Amir ... | Amir Ahmad |
| Meerut Gazette ... | Vijahut Ali Khan ... | Vijahut Ali Khan |
| Jagat Samachar ... | Ditto ... | Ditto |
| Lawrence Gazette... | Ditto ... | Ditto |
| Julwa-i-Tur ... | Jamil-ud-deen ... | Jamil-ud-deen |
| Muir Gazette ... | Lalla Ganeshee Lall, ... | Golam Mahomed |
| Boodh Bilas ... | Ditto ... | Shumbhoo Nath |
| | Najm-ud-deen, Tuffuzzul Hossein, Amir Ahmad. | Pundit Pali Ram and Moona Lall. |
| Muir Gazette ... | Lalla Ganeshee Lall, | Lalla Ganeshee Lall, |
| Rohilkhund Akhbar, | Sham Sarup ... | Sham Sarup |
| Urdu Law Report, | Ditto ... | Ditto |
| Riaz Nur Akhbar ... | Mehdi Hossein Khan, ... | Mholi Hossein Khan, |
| Bolund Akhtar ... | Jamshaid Ali Jaun, ... | Jamshaid Ali Jaun |
| Saunders' Gazette... | Mohomed Asgar Ali, ... | Mohomed Asgar Ali, |
| Refah-i-khalaiq ... | ... | ... |

Statement A. I.—Periodical Publications from Native Presses.—(Continued).

| No. | District. | Date of Publication. |
|-----|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Agra ... | Fortnightly |
| 2 | Ditto ... | Monthly |
| 3 | Ditto ... | Ditto |
| 4 | Ditto ... | Weekly |
| 5 | Ditto ... | Every tenth day, |
| 6 | Allahabad ... | Fortnightly |
| 7 | Ditto ... | Ditto |
| 8 | Ditto ... | Monthly |
| 9 | Ditto ... | Ditto |
| 10 | Allygurh ... | Fortnightly |
| 11 | Ditto ... | Monthly |
| 12 | Benares ... | Ditto |
| 13 | Ditto ... | Ditto |
| 14 | Ditto ... | Fortnightly |
| 15 | Ditto ... | Weekly |
| 16 | Bijnour ... | Ditto |
| 17 | Cawnpore ... | Ditto |
| 18 | Ditto ... | Ditto |
| 19 | Futtehgurh ... | Ditto |
| 20 | Jounpore ... | Ditto |
| 21 | Kumaon ... | Fortnightly |
| 22 | Meerut ... | Weekly |
| 23 | Ditto ... | Ditto |
| 24 | Ditto ... | Ditto |
| 25 | Ditto ... | Ditto |
| 26 | Ditto ... | Ditto |
| 27 | Moozuffernugger ... | Weekly |
| 28 | Moradabad ... | Weekly |
| 29 | Ditto ... | Fortnightly |
| 30 | Ditto ... | Weekly |
| 31 | Ditto ... | Monthly |
| 32 | Shahjehanpore... | Fortnightly |
| 33 | Ditto ... | Ditto |
| | | Total |

Statement, A. I.—Periodical Publications from Native Presses.—(Concluded.)

| Taken by Govern- ment. | By European Subscribers. | By Native Sub- scribers. | Exchanged with other Presses. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|--|
| 250 | 40 | 123 | 25 | 440 | Urdu and Hindi. |
| 8 | ... | 400 | 1 | 409 | Stopped from May, 1870, Urdu. |
| 40 | 1 | 78 | 1 | 120 | Hindi, ditto. |
| 150 | 36 | 87 | 7 | 280 | Urdu. |
| 250 | 28 | 185 | 21 | 484 | Ditto. |
| 150 | 12 | 223 | 13 | 400 | Ditto. |
| 150 | ... | 45 | 20 | 215 | Ditto. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Stopped from August, 1870, Hindi. |
| ... | ... | 91 | 5 | 385 | ... |
| 280 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Urdu. |
| 2 | 2 | 176 | 26 | 206 | Hindi. |
| 249 | 14 | 180 | 5 | 448 | Bengali. |
| 174 | 56 | 212 | 38 | 480 | Urdu, with 2 or 3 pages English. |
| 2 | 1 | 34 | 8 | 45 | Hindi. |
| 2 | ... | 15 | 4 | 21 | Urdu. |
| ... | 2 | 79 | 4 | 85 | Hindi. |
| 150 | 32 | 100 | 15 | 297 | Urdu. |
| 150 | 8 | 175 | 25 | 358 | Ditto. |
| ... | 2 | 48 | 9 | 69 | Ditto. |
| 2 | 5 | 47 | 15 | 69 | Ditto. |
| 2 | 1 | 44 | 13 | 60 | Ditto. |
| 30 | 22 | 10 | 4 | 66 | Hindi. |
| 150 | 6 | 13 | 15 | 184 | Urdu. |
| 150 | 10 | 65 | 30 | 255 | Ditto. |
| ... | 3 | 92 | ... | 95 | Ditto. |
| 250 | 2 | 19 | 4 | 275 | Hindi. |
| 150 | 10 | 775 | 25 | 960 | Urdu. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ditto. Stopped from August to December, 1870. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ditto ditto. |
| ... | ... | 19 | 15 | 34 | Hindi. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Hindi. Stopped from August, 1870. |
| 150 | 17 | 196 | 19 | 382 | Urdu. |
| ... | ... | 109 | 1 | 110 | Ditto. |
| ... | 19 | 68 | 15 | 102 | Ditto. |
| ... | 15 | 80 | 5 | 100 | Ditto. |
| 10 | 4 | 66 | 5 | 85 | Ditto. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Return not yet received. |
| 2,910 | 348 | 3,858 | 393 | 7,509 | |

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

Reply of Government to Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No. 2751A., dated Allahabad, the 15th May, 1871.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your predecessor's Report No. 2787A., dated the 8th March, 1871, on Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals, published in the North-Western Provinces during the year 1870.

2. It is observed that while in last year the number of Newspapers was 26, with a circulation of 7,064 copies, this year the number is 33 with a circulation of 7,509, which gives an increase of 445 in the number of copies in circulation; the average circulation of each Newspaper this year being 227. In Magazines, too, the circulation has increased from 1,804 to 2,151, although no new Periodicals have been published; the average circulation of each Magazine this year being 268.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor notices that the increase is not great, but it is steady, and is indicative of a growing taste for reading of this kind among the more intelligent classes, especially those connected with Government Offices and Public Institutes.

4. The Report contains a detailed and elaborate *resumé* of the more noticeable articles in the various papers. His Honor is of opinion that the *resumé* would have been more valuable had it embraced fewer entries and confined itself to items of general, excluding those the purely local or personal interest. These, no doubt, are illustrative of the character of the Native Press; but they have greatly swelled out the Report without adding anything like corresponding value to it.

5. Mr. Kempson's remarks at the close of his letter on the bearing of the Native Press on the Administration, and the great advantages to be derived by the Officers of Government from a perusal of the papers, and discussion of the subjects

treated of in them with their native visitors, are deserving of attention, and are generally approved of.

6. The comparative estimate of the merits of the several papers in paragraph 7 of the Report appears just.

7. His Honor considers that upon the whole the action of the Press has been good; the subjects treated of have been appropriate and legitimate topics for free discussion, and the effect produced both politically and socially beneficial.

8. The same remarks apply to the Magazines, which contain much useful reading, and those especially which are the local organs of literary institutes often are enriched by valuable and original papers and lectures.

9. In future, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, it would be advisable to have the Annual Report more compressed and generalized, extracts being confined more to matters of great political interest, or of a special character.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) O. A. ELLIOTT,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P.

